The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

REV. J. H. WARREN, EDITOR.

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For the Pacific.

Letters from Europe.

BY A LADY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

LUCERNE, 1858.

MY DEAR FRIEND: We have found a little English church here with a pastor after our own heart—an Israelite, indeed, in whom is no guile. On Sunday morning we went to church; found it full to overflowing; the music simple; the congregation earnest and attentive. The sermon was a touching exposition from the story of the widow, whose all was lost—husband and property. In one hand she held widowhood; in the other poverty—and was now to be robbed of her children, and they of their liberty. The Rev. Mr. Gregory, who preached, is an Irish clergyman, full of the sweet spirit of the gospel. It was communion day. I saw the table of my Lord, and felt I could approach it, as he that ministered, had received the breath of the Spirit. In the evening we went again. The English leave a most pleasant impression on my mind. There is a quiet reverence in their manner, and an interest in the services, which never ceases until the dismissal is given. Our text this afternoon was from Revelations—"the staying of the four angels until the Jews were sealed in their foreheads, and the multitude whom no man could number, who had washed themselves in the blood of the Lamb, who had come out of much tribulation." These, he said, had been as sensitive of pain, of hunger, and of thirst, as we were; as susceptible of pleasure. We felt every little inconvenience a trial; the slightest indisposition would detain us from God's house. How little do we realize our blessings. If the question of the angel were addressed to us—"who are those?"—what could we answer? He dwelt on the delight of meeting beloved ones in a happy eternity. When about to quote Scripture, he took his Bible and gave chapter and verse, and then read the text applicable to his subject. This is the habit of Protestant clergymen in Catholic countries. Like lawyers, they plead with their authority in their hands. The Irish Protestant clergymen are the most interesting I have met with. Mr. Gregory appeared full of poetry, which flowed in spontaneous numbers through his extemporaneous address. The next day, two of the gentlemen left us for the Riga. As the excursion was reported too fatiguing for ladies. We went to the old cathedral; walked through the cloisters, then to "Thowaldson's Lion." This is an object of great interest and beauty. It is a monument erected to the memory of the Swiss Guards who perished in defense of of the palace of the Tuilleres, which contained Louis XVI. and the royal family. The monument is hewn in the native rock of a high hill, and the green grass and shrubbery of the hill-top, form a beautiful case for the picture. The bottom of the rock is bathed by the waters of a small pool, and the scenery around is quite wild and picturesque. The monument represents a noble lion of gigantic size lying down in death, with his side pierced by a broken spear. The unyielding yet painful countenance of the beast, with its left paw broken and hanging helplessly down, and the right resting firmly on the shield of France, bearing the *fleur de lis*, all tell the tale of the determined resistance of the Swiss, and their faithfulness even to a painful death. Above, lies his own shield pierced by a broken spear. The color of the rock is a soft gray, most appropriate to the lion. In the middle of the rock, just over the monument, is a projecting shelf of rock, which seems as a canopy. A stream falls from the top, shedding perpetual freshness. 'Tis a magnificent piece of sculpture, and deserves great study.

It was very warm, and I had a weary day afterwards packing for our journey. In the evening, as we sat on our balcony watching the arrival of the boat, we were surprised to see Mr. U—— had come back. He had returned to insist on our ascending the Riga, as it was too fine a scene to lose. M—— awaited us there; so it was arranged that we should leave in the morning. An early rise, and with our newly acquired mountain costume, prepared to encounter snow and ice, we left in the boat; and after a pleasant sail to Weggis, mounted our horses, and began to climb the precipitous path. I required a guide to lead my horse. M—— had come down the mountain to meet us; and our party enjoyed the keen mountain air and horseback exercise. We reached the top in time to secure good rooms for the night, which is a rare thing. On entering the *salle mange*, we were surprised to find a picture of the battle of Bunker Hill. But this scene—this superb panorama—how shall I attempt to describe it! Looking down on the world is a grand thing; and when you get above the clouds, and still see mountains ascending higher, you ask: "What must that globe be, whose size is not affected by such mighty inequalities?" Like Sterne, who had to concentrate his mind to a *single captive*, ere he could draw a picture of Slavery—so do I find myself unable to describe a scene of such magnitude as a view of three hundred miles in extent presents.

When I reached the top of the Riga, and saw the Alps for the first time, I felt as I did when I first heard the roar of Niagara—the voice of what I had thought of all my life—the silent majesty of a glorious scene so often longed for, now standing before me in its full sublimity, filled my heart and my eyes, and I became like a stranger to myself, so new was the deep feeling of interest called up. We spent the afternoon on a little bank looking at this magnificent scene. A poor old man beside us, was busy in finishing a pair of wooden spoons we had bought—carving them exquisitely. Just then the sounding of the horn announced "that the sun was about to set," and every one rushed from the hotel to enjoy the view. Mr. Van B—— most unexpectedly presented himself, and enjoyed it with us. 'Twas a clear, glorious evening; and after the sun sinks, the whole range in an instant is illumined with a beautiful rose color. Then it became time to go into the hotel. Here we encountered a party of disagreeable people, who love to be rude and make every one uncomfortable. After tea, I wrapped up and went out to see the lights of the different villages that lay in various directions. There was no moon, and it was too cold to stay out long. We had but little sleep. At sun-rise is the finest time for the view. The horn gave warning, and all rushed out, not to lose a moment. The beautiful feature of the morning scene was *the mist*, as it rose and fell, half concealing the base of the mountains, and then rising from the valleys, and shutting out all from view; again melting away and leaving the landscape before you. The mountain without its mist, would be be like beauty without her vail. I never saw anything half so beautiful. The lakes and valleys below you covered with mist, and the Alps towering around in full splendor. These Alps are grand things. They are out of the pale of humanity—they make your soul rise high into the pure atmosphere of the sublime. There must be a medium between earth and heaven—that medium is *a tear*. There is a sudden meeting of two natures—the earthly comes in contact with the heavenly, and nature weeps, while the soul gazes. I have been made to feel again and again, that while beauty wearies, sublimity strengthens. But I must hasten down the mountain with my party, and have one more pleasant evening with old and new friends around our little tea table, as we are to say good-by to several this evening.

We are too much fatigued to move for the present, so you may still hear a little more of Lucerne. Yours, &c.

TRIP LIGHTLY.

Trip lightly over trouble,
Trip lightly over wrong:
We only make grief double
By dwelling on it long.
Why clasp woe's hand so tightly?
Why sigh o'er blossoms dead?
Why cling to forms unsightly?
Why not seek joy instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow,
Though the day be dark,
The sun may shine to-morrow,
And gaily sing the lark:
Fair hope has not departed,
Though roses may have fled;
Then never be down hearted,
But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sadness,
Stand not to rail at doom;
We've pearls to string of gladness,
On this side of the tomb;
Whilst stars are nightly shining,
And heaven is overhead;
Encourage not repining,
But look for joy instead.

Henry Ward Beecher thus advises persons not to worry:

"It is not work that kills men: it is worry. Work is healthy; you can hardly put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction. Fear secretes acid, but love and trust are sweet juices.

We knew a man with a patient, good, Christian wife, and we never heard him speak a kind, pleasant word to her, and doubt if he ever did in the half century they have lived together.

He is always on a fret. Every thing goes wrong. You would think he was made of cross-grained timber, and had always been trying to digest a cross-cut saw. He is eternally cross, and always thinks that his wife and children, hired hands, and all the domestic animals have entered into a combination to worry him to death. He is not only rusty but fairly crusted over with it. He is incased in a shell of acid secretions, through which no sweet juices ever distil. Friction has literally worn him out, and he will soon worry himself to death. Of course he has never worked to any advantage to himself or anybody else. With him everything always goes wrong. He superstitiously believes 'it is because the devil has a spite against him,' when in truth it is nothing but his own fretfulness."

SCHOOLS IN THE EMPIRE STATE.—The message of Gov. Morgan says: "Our public schools are in a thriving condition. Our 800,000 children attend them. Their income the past year was $3,792,948, their expenditure for teachers, books, apparatus, &c., were $3,653,995." Well may New York be called an empire state while she trains such an army of children in the excellent schools she supports at the public expense.

CHURCH AND STATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21st February, 1859.

EDITOR PACIFIC: Dear Sir,—Some time since, my attention was attracted to a re-print in the *Pacific Methodist*, 4th inst., of part of a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Scott, originally published in the *True Californian* of 29th June, 1856. The subject of it, which the *Pacific Methodist* states to be, "The true theory of the Constitution and Laws of the United States in relation to religion," is one that is always important, and more especially so at the present time, when questions such as the Bible in the schools and Sabbath observance are engaging the attention both of the people and of the Legislature, and demanding a solution. For this reason, although I have no intention of offering anything like a review of Dr. Scott's sermon, preached long ago, and not put forward by him as an argument in the present discussion, yet, differing from him, as I feel compelled to do in several important particulars, I should wish, through your columns, if your kindness would allow me the opportunity, to offer a few considerations on the subject; and in these I may from time to time have occasion to remark upon some of the Rev. author's arguments or conclusions. God grant they may be made useful towards such an elucidation of the subject as shall redound to his glory and the eternal welfare of this community.

An immense deal of confusion has been created, and much error fostered, by a failure to settle in the first place the subject of the discussion and the meaning of the terms. Thus, the word religion, incessantly occurring in the arguments, is used to signify sometimes one, sometimes more, sometimes all of several different things. It will not, therefore be considered that I am entering too much into minutiæ if I notice, in the first place, what I mean by a Church, and what by a State.

A church is an association of men for the purpose of maintaining and diffusing moral truth, (using the word moral to comprehend everything that relates to duty, whether towards God or man,) and the bond of this organization is the profession of a belief. Would to God that I could say instead, the possession of a faith, but it would be, to a large extent, incorrect; and I must not wander into a consideration of what the Church should be. This society possesses four things, all of them comprehended under the term, religion, viz:—

1st. An organization, or church government.

2nd. A set of observances, or church worship.

3d. A systematic arrangement of the facts on which its existence is founded, or, a Theology, the profession of a belief of which forms, in most cases, the bond of its association.

4th. A body of principles, or a morality (using the word as above defined,) the practice of which also, to some extent, forms the bond of association.

Let any one consider the difference between these four things, and he will see at once, the endless confusion to which the careless use of the word religion is extremely likely to lead. As an instance of it we take the following sentence from Dr. Scott's sermon; it is far from being the only sample, but it is the shortest that I notice. "The State is therefore bound, not to teach me what religion is, not to tell me what I am to believe, and turn me over to the executioner to be burned as a heretic, or crucified as a malefactor if I do not believe and practice as the State directs." Here, in the first part of the sentence, the religion which the State is not to teach is a belief, and respecting this the Dr's assertion is correct; but in the very next clause, a practice slips in beside the belief, respecting which it is glaringly false. The Bible says "Thou shalt not kill;" the law repeats the same injunction, and if I disregard it, then the law does "turn me over to the executioner" to be hanged as a murderer, which nowadays stands instead of burning and crucifixion, except in those more enlightened parts of our country where a slave sometimes knocks his master on the head with a hatchet, and is burned alive for doing so.

A State is an association of men for the purpose of maintaining orderly conduct among its own members, and procuring the observance of orderly conduct towards them, whether individually or collectively, by other States. Its bond of association is sometimes voluntary choice, though generally the accident of birth within certain limits of space a wholly arbitrary bond, and one which may appear singular to a philosophic observer: but neither can I spare time to consider what a State ought to be. It has, like the Church,

1st. An organization, or government, so called *par excellence*.

2nd. A body of principles, mostly formed into laws; but also, to a considerable extent, only tacitly recognized by the magistrate and by the community.

These two societies co-exist in every country, intermingled with each other, consisting partly of the same, partly of different members, the church receiving into its communion citizens of other and foreign States, the State taking under its jurisdiction members of all churches and of no church. In other lands attempts have been made to form a *vinculum*, a bond which should connect the two; but though both of them necessities of human nature, and though so far from being antagonistic that where one ceases to exist the other can hardly be kept in life, yet their nature is so far distinct that the union has always been found, to the church an inevitable source of corruption,—to the State a most fruitful cause of disturbance. For all that the State can offer to the church is extension, or rather privilege and money by means of which she may attract members into her communion, and thus obtain extension. But this extension is clearly worse than useless, since the members who are tempted into the communion of the church by money or power, are not faithful adherents; they do not so much as comprehend, far less are they moved by the very principle on which the foundation of her existence rests. And when, as has always been the case, except partially, in one or two instances, the State offers this privilege and money to only one section of the church, the results are still more disastrous, because the ill will and discord thereby inevitably created, act as a powerful disturbing element in both associations. On the other hand, all that the church has to offer to the State is, her influence to induce men to lead quiet and peaceful lives, and this every true church must give at any rate, from the very nature of its object and its existence, without respect to anything that can be received in return. Practically, however, this has never been the condition which the State has exacted from the church; it has in all cases stipulated for something only apparently the same, but essentially quite different, namely, that the church should use its influence to put down opposition to the measures of those entrusted with the government of the State: in plain terms, that it should fight freedom. For these reasons our fathers wisely determined that no such connection should be attempted in this land—that the two societies should exist amongst us side by side—wholly free and independent of each other. But is this independence such as exists between two things of a nature so distinct that they cannot even be brought into a relation of analogy, say for instance between a bullfinch and half a mile, or is it rather such independence as exists between two things of similar nature, having points of contact and admitting of close comparison, say for instance the relations of a father and of a magistrate? Clearly the latter; and therefore the question before us is, What is the element common to the two; what are the points of contact, what the limits which separate them, and what the authority which determines those limits?

Let us see what is the answer.

First, however, I have two remarks to make, one relative to the nature of this inquiry, the other to the nature of its subjects. The inquiry, I would beg to remind my readers is not, What *ought to be* the true theory of our constitution and laws in relation to religion, but, What *is* that theory? We can easily conceive that it is just what it ought to be; we can also conceive that it ought to be something different from what it is. If we were now occupied in making a new constitution, or trying to procure an amendment to the old one, the most important question to us would be, What ought it to be? But such not being our object at all, the only question is, What is it? The first would have to be determined by moral argument; the second is only answerable by historical and critical proof.

In regard to the nature of the subjects, my remark must be, to some extent, a digression, but I hope that its importance, and such bearing as it has on the question, will excuse it. Dr. Scott says in his sermon, "Men as individuals, are to give an account, each one for himself, to God; but as banks, corporations, legislators, and States, they are in fact *without a conscience*. Social wrong doing is to be punished in this world, for social functions are at death resolved back into individual accountability. Men do not die in their municipal capacity." I do not take this quotation from Dr. Scott's sermon because it is peculiarly his, but because I find it there nearest at hand. I have heard the same thirty years ago, and repeatedly since, sometimes too, much more broadly stated than it is here. Now I have to submit that the fact announced is either a sterile one as regards anything connected with this discussion, or it is not a fact at all, but a falsehood, the option depending on the meaning that is given to the words. Let me but substitute a less complex relation in place of the civil one, and I think every reader will see its true scope at once. "Men, as individuals, are to give an account, each one for himself, to God; but as husbands and fathers, they are in fact *without a conscience*. Conjugal wrong doing is to be punished in this world, for conjugal functions are at death resolved back into individual accountability. Men do not die in their conjugal capacity." Who does not see, that if in *any* capacity men are without a conscience, then in that capacity, and in the same sense of the words, they are without responsibility, without duties and without rights? A late king of Prussia when angry with one of his parliaments, once expressed the same idea in the broader words, "A corporation has neither a soul to be damned nor a body to be kicked," and the only sense in which we can find any truth at all in the assertions is, that the existence of a corporation is a purely ideal thing, like the orders and genera of the naturalist, not substantive and independent like that of a man or a flower. In this sense undoubtedly a State has no conscience, neither has a church. In this sense, also, a State has no duties, whether to maintain religion or to maintain order; nor has a church any rights, whether to freedom, toleration, or protection. In this sense lastly, social wrong doing is not punished at all, neither in this world nor in the next, for there is no such thing as social doing, whether right or wrong. But with such ideal States and ideal churches, our question, being practical and not metaphysical, has no concern. The concrete State, that is the State as consisting of living, actual men who compose it, has not a conscience indeed, but it has as many consciences as members. As duty always arises from relation, the duty of a State is the duty incumbent on each individual in his relation as citizen; and as right is co-relative with duty, as in fact it may be called the converse of duty, so the right of a State is the aggregate of the rights of all its members. In this sense social wrong doing, although undoubtedly punished in this world just as much as drunkenness or any other wrong doing that from its nature cannot be other than individual, will also be punished in the next just as much as adultery or any other crime which from its nature cannot be individual.

I should perhaps have left this subject untouched, although not without its bearing on my subject as we shall see, had I not more than once observed within the range of my own experience, instances in which the quoting of this maxim, apart from the feeling of a divided responsibility, has exercised a most pernicious influence in deadening the consciences of men acting in a corporate or social capacity. I now return to the main question.

What is the element common to Church and State, what their points of contact, what the limits which separate them, and what the authority which determines those limits?

We have seen that each of these societies has a government, and it is self-evident that from the very different bases on which the two rest, there can be no contact here. If the Church is to appoint civil officers, or the State to appoint church officers, no possible good and immense positive evil must be the result. If they are to be independent of each other at all, it is in this point that they must be pre-eminently so.

Next, the Church has a form of worship and external observance, of which the State has only the merest vestige—in the Fourth of July, Washington's birth day, &c. Inasmuch as this worship consists in external and social acts, we can conceive that the State, in its mission of maintaining order, may have something to do with it; but directly, and *in se*, it clearly is not a matter that the State ought to concern herself about.

Thirdly, the Church has a system of scientific truth, or a theology, which having nothing at all to do directly with public order, any more than the truths of medical or physical science, the State has evidently no concern with.

Lastly, both Church and State have a code of principles, that of the Church embracing all moral duty both towards God and man, that of the State embracing duty as municipal, national and international. For be it observed that when we speak of its being the business of the State to maintain order, the necessary meaning of the phrase is, to uphold its members in the exercise of their rights, which at once brings the subject on a moral basis. Here then is the ground which the two occupy in common, and the points of contact are so numerous that in reality the foundation of the State is enclosed within, and forms part of, that of the Church, so that here our enquiry must begin into the limits which separate them, and the authority which fixes these.

I shall be met on the threshold by the remark that different churches have different codes of morality, and that the moral code on which the State rests may be different from them all. What the Jew considers right, the Christian does not; what the Protestant is satisfied with, the Catholic objects to. In answer, I recall the observation I made that we have before us a question of fact, not of right; consequently, a question to be settled by historical and critical evidence. It is not my intention to go into any long details or cite numerous authorities on this part of the enquiry. History, as all admit, informs us that the men who drew up our constitution and laid the basis of our jurisprudence were Christian men, and for the most part Protestants; that in the armies by which our revolution was fought out and our freedom achieved, Christian worship was commonly observed by command of the superior officers, no man dreaming of finding fault with them on that account; that our Congress was opened with prayer by a Christian minister, and in its sittings respected the Christian Sabbath, as it does to this day. But let us admit, for the argument's sake, that this is not sufficient evidence of any intention to base our constitution and laws on Christian morality, as distinguished from that of Judaism or Mahometanism, or that which is irrespective of all religious belief, more properly, that which is common to all, and let us see what the constitution and the laws say on the subject. The constitution says, "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States, (Art. VI.) and Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." (Art. I., amend.) Now no religious test was ever known in the world that did not consist in a profession of belief or recognition of authority, with both of which we have already seen that the State has nothing to do. In like manner, an "establishment of religion" is universally held to apply only to some form of Church government, or at most some system of theology, and "the free exercise thereof" to some form of Church worship, with which also we have at present nothing to do. The constitution then, is silent on the subject; let us turn to the laws.—Here, prominent among those of all the States, we find a prohibition of polygamy, even in its most modified shape, that of bigamy. Is it a circumstance wholly accidental, and without any significance in this respect that the marriage of one man with one woman is exactly co-extensive with Christianity, while Mahometanism, Brahminism, Buddhism and Paganism all recognize polygamy? Again, in all these United States, the legislatures, the courts of law, public offices of every kind, whether State or Federal, all recognize the Christian Sabbath, and the whole machinery of our Government on that day comes to a stand still, just as much as private Christians cease from their labors. Is this merely a concession to a general custom? Does the well known spirit of all the founders of our commonwealth warrant us in so regarding it? Again, when a commercial draft or bill falls due on the Sabbath, the law provides that if not presented on the Saturday the indorser shall not be holden. Why is this provision confined to the Christian Sabbath, while the Jew and the Mahometan are obliged to be in their places of business on their sabbaths respectively, or take the consequences? The Jews at least do not form such a small class amongst us, as to be not worth noticing in this respect, whatever we may say of the other religionists. Again, in New York, until within a few years back, and in many of our States, from their first settlement till this day, the Bible, the distinguishing book of Christianity, has been, and is used as a text book, and the use of it enjoined in laws too numerous to quote, speaking in terms too plain to admit of doubt. Lastly, in our own State of California, we have a law which we have never heard objected to, prohibiting barbarous and noisy amusements on the Christian Sabbath. But why on Sabbath more than on Monday, if our legislators did not think that what is admissible on other days, may be wrong on that day; in other words, if their morality was not according to the Christian code, rather than the code of nature? From all these facts, we are brought irresistibly to the conclusion that, whatever the case might have been, or ought to be, the true theory of our constitution and laws in relation to religion *is*, that they are based upon Christian morality, while they leave belief, worship, and Church government, wholly free and independent.

In proceeding to enquire what are the limits which separate the authority of the State from the authority of the Church, and who ought to define these limits, we have to observe that we are leaving the domain of theory, and entering that of practice; laying aside the considerations that influence the jurist to take up those which determine the action of the statesman or legislator. But every question of this kind is many-sided, requiring to be viewed not in one light only, but in a great many. The same action precisely does not always bear the same character. Generally speaking, it is of no consequence to myself or to my neighbors what kind of hat I wear, or whether I choose or not to attach a ribbon of any particular color to my coat. But if that hat or that ribbon, innocent in themselves, become badges of a political party, it is not impossible that I may subject myself, and even with justice, to punishment, as inciting to sedition or rebellion by wearing them. If I choose to have a pig-pen attach to my house, nobody has a right to complain so long as I am at a distance from neighbors, but when first one and then another comes and settles down beside me, I must give it up or be indicted for a nuisance, unless my neighbors also do the same. It is clear that the rights of conscience stand in no peculiar position in this respect. Nothing is more sacred than the right which every man enjoys to preserve his own life and health, yet our militia laws oblige every citizen to risk, and often to lose both, in defence of our common country. To many men, reputation is yet dearer than life, but how imperfect the remedy which any human laws have ever applied for its defence—a remedy to obtain which it is almost inevitably necessary in most cases to give a thousand fold more currency to the slander than it could ever have obtained without. As to property, we cannot turn our hand round without finding some ground on which it is taken from us for taxes, for railroads, for streets, &c., or some restriction in the use of it in the way of nuisance, municipal ordinances, custom-house regulations, navigation laws, and a hundred other things. It would, in my opinion, be extremely difficult to show that any of these rights, which we thus see constantly infringed or imperfectly protected, are less sacred than the right of conscience; they all rest on the same basis—the moral constitution of man. It would, therefore, be idle to expect that this right alone shall in all cases, be rigidly respected, and the fabric of society so altered as to make every other right give way to it. As a general rule all that seems attainable, and even that will only be imperfectly so, is, that while on the one hand the citizen ought never to be compelled to do what he conscientiously believes to be wrong, yet on the other he may sometimes be restrained from doing what he may consider not only allowable, but even his duty. In the latter case, it ceases to be a duty to him, for nothing is a duty which it is not in a man's power to do. But in each particular question that comes up, it will be necessary to take into view all the circumstances that attend it, before we can come to a fair decision respecting it.

To the question who has a right to make this decision—to say, for instance, what particular practice is purely ritual and therefore wholly within the domain of the Church, what other has a moral character, or to what extent if partly so, and whether or how far it therefore comes within the domain of both Church and State? To this question I answer, no one has a full and indisputable right to decide it, but practically it will be decided, in the first place, by the constituted judicial authorities of the State, and ultimately by the good sense of the community at large. The State and the Church are two co-ordinate and independent authorities.—The former says to the latter, "your government, worship and belief, I acknowledge to be wholly in your jurisdiction; the ground of moral practice, (so far at least as regards the duties of citizens,) we occupy in common." But a question arises with regard to a particular practice, whether it belongs to the independent ground of worship, or belief perhaps, or to the common ground of morality; who shall settle it? The parties are in the relation of America and Holland, with the further important difference that there is no England, France nor Russia to appeal to on the one hand, but on the other, the America and the Holland consist, to a greater or less extent, of the same individuals. It is clear then that the stronger of the two parties must carry the point his own way, nor is this owing to any defect in our constitution; it arises solely from the fact that human wisdom is limited, human goodness very defective. Principles can be fixed; the application of them to subordinate questions or individual cases as they arise can not. Our fathers have left us fixed principles in the constitution; if we have not the clear-sightedness of judgment, or the moral firmness and unselfishness to apply the principles aright, we must make up our minds to bear the consequences as best we may.

One remark, however, it may be worth while to make in this connection. For the very reason that the right of the State in regard to such points is frequently not perfectly clear and indisputable, but rests as much on the imperfection of church government, or the want of any duly constituted social power in the premises, as on the relation of the State to the matters in question, for this reason, I say, it is well that its action in regard to such points should not be hasty, harsh, overbearing; let all such doubtful questions be well ventilated, well discussed, by the press and by the people in the first place, so that the public sentiment may be brought as near to uniformity on the subject, whatever it may be, as it can reasonably be expected to arrive. In any point where the majority have a clear and distinct right to decide, a minority in this country will always submit cheerfully and without rancor; where that right is doubtful, and just in proportion as it is so, they will complain. A good illustration of this is to be found in the case of international law, which neither has the express "consent of the governed," to rest upon, nor is it administered by any duly constituted organization or tribunal, but has been merely tacitly allowed, and is enforced by the injured party to the best of his ability, or by a congress of nations acting as a special committee. For this reason it is received as an axiom, though not always acted upon, that the stronger a power, the more forbearance it ought to show in urging its claims.

In commencing this article, I mentioned that it was not my intention to review Dr. Scott's sermon. Those who have read it will perceive that I differ from him mainly in recognizing a ground common to Church and State, whereas he, speaking of religion as one and simple, maintains that the State has nothing to do with it. The consequence is that in speaking of morality he is wholly vague, confused and indistinct. He certainly says that it belongs to the State to enforce moral conduct; he does not say with any certainty at all whether it belongs to the Church to do so or not; and though I have not the remotest doubt that if the Rev. author's attention had been called to the point, he would at once have admitted it, yet all his conclusions are built on the ground that it does not, that morality is something distinct from religion and has nothing to do with it. Into these conclusions it is impossible for me at present to enter. Should health and opportunity be afforded me, I may endeavor at another time to apply the reasonings I have offered above to the very momentous questions of the Bible in the schools, Sabbath observance, and perhaps also marriage and divorce, which are at present agitating this community. But to bring any of these in at the end of an article so long as this has turned out to be would be using them very unfairly, and I shall not attempt it. I am, Dear Sir,

Most Respectfully Yours, EARNEST.

STATE NEWS.

HONEY LAKE.—The *Territorial Enterprise* says there is quite a surplus of wheat in Honey Lake Valley, and some of it will shortly be freighted to Genoa, Carson Valley. It is worth five cents per pound. An express communication is kept up between the Valley and Shasta. There is no snow on the road between Genoa and Honey Lake. The Truckee is not frozen over, and the road is in good condition. The distance from Honey Lake to Genoa is about 120 miles. The distance from the Truckee to the nearest habitation in the Valley can be traveled in one day.

THE STATE PRISON JOINT COMMITTEE.—The report of the State Prison Joint Committee was submitted to the Senate on Thursday last. They approve the present government of the institution, and condemn the contract system, the operation of which they pronounce to have been a disgrace to humanity. We regret being unable to publish the report in full; but we laid before our readers, some time since, the report of the Directors, which gave a full history of the Prison and its condition during the past year.

LIQUOR DRINKING IN CALIFORNIA.—The Sacramento *Register* says; "The largest liquor dealers in San Francisco have estimated that the daily consumption of liquors in this State amounts to about 8,000 gallons." Assuming that there are about 500,000 inhabitants in the State, each would have an allowance of five gallons per year, at that rate; and the annual consumption would be 2,880,000 gallons. Those fond of calculating might estimate how much poverty, destitution, wretchedness, disease and death, are contained in the 8,000 consumed daily.

THE YUBA RIVER.—This stream is so rapidly filling up with sand and tailings from mining operations, as we are informed by an up-country resident, that several ferries are frequently compelled to suspend operations, owing to the formation of islands in the track of the boats. The channel is changing continually, and eventually the river must wash down its banks to the destruction of rich agricultural land.—*Marysville Democrat.*

PAPER MILL.—The *State Register* [illegible] upon the Pioneer Paper Mill, located at Taylorville, Marin county. These works have an abundance of water and steam power, with the latest improvements for the manufacture of paper. With their present facilities they are capable of manufacturing six tons of paper per week. The cost of the establishment complete, is about [illegible]. The [illegible] so far has been [illegible], and fully realizes the expectations of the enterprising proprietors.

MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY.—The Carson Valley *Enterprise* office has been [illegible] with a mallet which strongly resembles mahogany, which was made from a tree in that vicinity. A Shasta paper speak of some such wood [illegible].

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1859.

OUT OF THE STRONG CAME FORTH SWEETNESS.

A young man is journeying afoot to Timnath, in company with his parents. In the vineyards, apart by himself, he falls into a mood of rapt, earnest thought; perhaps he thinks of the charms and worth of the Philistine beauty soon to be his betrothed; perhaps of the more weighty and momentous purposes of Him, whose divine spirit, by occasional afflatus, made him conscious as set apart to fulfil some unknown destiny, but which would soon come to pass.

The roar of a lion startled him from these ruminations. He sees a young lion, in the full fire and temper of animal prowess, couched, ready to leap upon him. To turn is to fall a victim; to stand paralyzed with fear is to be torn to pieces. The lion in the man must grapple and conquer the lion in the beast. Another moment, and the strong, sinewy arms of the Hebrew youth tear this king of beasts as if they rent a kid.

It was the first blow of a life series. Other foes, more fierce and crafty than the lion of the vineyard, must soon fall under his heavier strokes. The Philistines must needs die the same sudden and terrible death.

Months passed on, and in the carcass, the slayer of the lion found the purest honey. It refreshed and strengthened him as he traveled on to greater perils and fearful slaughters. That which so recently threatened to destroy and devour him, now yielded the sweetest morsel of the comb.

Never can we tell what great, rich, precious benefits will result from a present crisis of fear and struggle. On our way to the enchantment of the distant bower, or to some shining goal nearer by, great obstacles shut in our progress, or mighty reverses come rushing down in mountain drifts to overwhelm us in instant doom. We are in a passage of life, where to turn safely is impossible—to lie down is to perish—where to stand with heroic courage and grapple with the worst is all that can be done. Ah, there is no joy like that of triumph; no greatness like that which builds below and rises above the ruins of obstacles and perils, that once threatened to destroy the very possibilities of its future; and no sweet so exquisite as the honey hived in the carcass of the slain lion at your feet. No wonder when in after years the soul is ready to die in the struggle, the lion-fought victory of the first encounter is remembered, and man tastes with eager relish the meat from the devourer—the honey from the strong—and his full strength returns again.

The very thing we thought a bitter calamity gives splendor to all that is heroic in subsequent life, and crowns all later advantages and successes, however brilliant, with its distinctive and memorable honor.

To every man God gives the power to conquer. The lions that roar against us are many, but from every conflict we can go forward with more strength to the next, from every pain or pang may blossom the liveliest joy, from every war or siege of trouble, result the highest order of discipline and power.

Especially has God given to one and all, the power, as well as the promise of his aid, to conquer that great Adversary, who goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour. The conflict with him may be fearful and long; but what triumphs, what songs and Alleluias are in store for all who shall come forth from the great struggles of human probation, conquerors through and by the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, over the world, the flesh, and the devil.

LOOKING AT PICTURES.

Some time ago, in a prayer meeting, a member remarked, that as he was passing a shop window he stopped to rest himself, for, being an invalid, he was easily fatigued by the effort to walk. In the window he saw a painting of Gen. Jackson. He looked upon it for some time, and as he thought of the old hero's character, his courage and decision, his unconquerable will and energy, he caught an inspiration, and as his enthusiasm kindled he rose and walked on, forgetting that he was the sick man "so tired" a few moments before. The application that he made of it—"Looking unto Jesus,"—was beautiful and affecting.

A minister, in his pulpit the other night, said, "I have four pictures in my study, men who are now in heaven, at whose feet I sat, a scholar for the Gospel Ministry, and when I feel worn, weary, ready to give up all, I look at the old pictures, and live my life anew."

If men are benefitted, think of the children. A good picture, placed where the eye of the reckless boy or the romping girl will see it a thousand times a day, is an educator in the house, whose lessons and influence of beauty, taste, refinement, and development of thought will be acknowledged years after the living master, who taught, spelling, grammar and history, is not only dead but forgotten.

But why not be a picture yourself? Why not appear to your children and to all men in that nobleness of character, and in that true greatness of a good life that will far surpass in power and accuracy of impression in moulding future characters, the engravings on the wall. Is it not in your power? Is it not worth the best and greatest effort of your life?

Every such life makes its picture. And somebody, long after the original lies in the shrouded tomb, will look upon it, and *girded up as by inspiration from Heaven*, tread anew the journey of life, or with fresh power achieve new and mightier conquests.

AN INTEREST FOR THE PAPER.

With great pleasure we acknowledge the evidences we are constantly receiving, of the interest felt for the *Pacific*. Volunteer communications are coming in freely, and whatever may be their merit, or the motives that pen them; some bear unmistakable signs of a true attachment and a strong desire to see the paper prosper.

To have our friends think and write for us, is to aid us to think and write for them. If some of our contributors fail to see their articles in the paper, they must make due allowance for want of space, press of matter, &c. Some manuscripts we have read with considerable interest, but which we have not yet been able to publish, and when we will, we cannot promise; a few are too lengthly by a two-thirds rule to be crowded in; and to divide them, would be inexpedient. With others, the Editor must exercise the most irresponsible despotism.

A word to such of our friends as are supposed, by themselves or others, to be poets.—We publish no poetry here that does not exceed the Promethean rhymings of the editor himself. At the best we have very grave suspicions of the respectability of his Muse; and his temper is easily excited by the presence of an inferior rival. In fact we have known him to lose his patience entirely, on rhymes without reason, and lines which defied the rules of scanning, grammar and spelling, supposed by the writer to be as fine and grand as Homer or Milton.

There *may* be poetry it is true, but we can't stop to poke it out and polish it up. Genius must go to more appreciative and patient editors than are found with us.

Post Scriptum. *Let all remember not to write beyond the period—all after that is a bore.*

THE BIBLE FESTIVAL.

A large company assembled at Musical Hall last Friday evening, for the benefit of the San Francisco Bible Society. Although the night was rainy and unpleasant, the crowd was such as to elicit the remark "that the Bible must be popular in San Francisco."

The singing, by Mr. and Mrs. Leach, assisted by Miss Griswold and Mr. Elliot, formed a delightful part of the entertainment. It alone more than paid for the entrance money.

Mrs. Leach well deserves the popularity she has in this city as an accomplished and superior vocalist. With a sweetness and compass of voice, unsurpassed by any singer we have heard in this State, is combined such a simplicity of style and the chaste elegancies of a true taste, that her mere appearance is a signal for applause.

The tables in the basement were set for five hundred, and garnished in very handsome style as well as furnished with an endless variety. There was the strong meat of the Presbyterian; the juicy portion of the Baptist; the showy and splendid cake of the Episcopalian; the liberal offering of the Congregationalist and the off-hand and multitudinous knick-nacks of the Methodist. It needed all these varieties to make the festival complete. Supposing a Romanist had said, "Ladies, I perceive you are not united on the Bible." "Why?" "I see you have loaded your tables with almost extravagant variety; bread, biscuit, cake, chicken, turkey, duck, ham, &c., &c., &c. You ought to have agreed upon the same thing; all bread, or cake, or meat, whereas your diversity of gifts spoils the festival and too much resembles your diversity of opinions and beliefs of the Bible." Just so reasonable are the many and frequent objections urged against Protestantism. In Nature there is the utmost variety and even contrariety, and yet all make a grand, perfect, beautiful whole.

Religion allows a like variety, and the compactness of its system, consists not in the bondage of the intellect to dogmas but in the truths which, when once apprehended, centralize the faith and lives of men around them. Thus while all Protestant Christians agree on the fundamental doctrines of the Bible; the very diversity of belief on other points show that they believe not because they are in bondage to the traditions of men, but are free rather with the liberty that makes men free. The denominations agree that the Bible is the Book, and its best interpreter, a praying heart and a holy life. In the religious world, therefore, as in the natural, this order of diversity is only an admirable necessity of its perfect and beautiful unity.

But to return to our company. All seemed intent on enjoying the evening, and the pleasures of the festival passed off to the satisfaction of all present.

The receipts of the evening, considering the state of the weather, were liberal; netting to the Society something over five hundred dollars.

The "fragments" of the festival were either sold to the highest bidder, or donated to charitable purposes; so that nothing was lost. On the whole, the occasion was probably the most pleasant, social gathering of the season thus far, in the city.

We are sorry to add, that since writing the above, we have learned that a large basket full of fragments, reserved for the benefit of the chain-gang, was stolen about as soon as the doners were out of sight.

True to the letter, those who live by the sword shall perish by the sword—those who steal, shall likewise be robbed.

Synopsis of Jewish History.—*By Rev. H. A. Henry, San Francisco.*—We received a copy of the above work too late for a full notice this week. It is published by Towne & Bacon, and as a work of the printer, it is rarely excelled. We shall notice it more at length in our next issue.

MORAL CHARACTER AND THE LIQUOR LICENSE.

Many will remember the recommendation of the Governor in his last message to grant license to sell liquor to persons of good moral character only.

A very interesting discussion took place in the Senate the other day, over an amendment to the Temperance bill of Mr. Phelps, which is as follows: "If any person applying for a license under the provisions of this bill, shall be known to the Board of Supervisors to be a person of immoral and dissolute habits; or if their dens are the resort of such characters, the Board shall have the power to refuse such a license."

In support of the bill, "low groggeries" were paraded, and denounced as the prolific source of crime, and low liquor dealers as keepers of dens of thieves in many instances. But where do these "low groggeries" and "low liquor dealers" come from? And with a few artificial distinctions and differences stripped off, how much more moral is the *respectable liquor dealer* than the bit shop neighbor? and how much further removed from the gate of hell is the Saloon than the lowest den of intemperance? Do away with respectable drinking and you empty at once the low groggery. The two stand together; just as the fountain fills the stream, so the fine saloon crowds the filthy cellar with fresh victims. If a blow must be struck at all, let it be at "respectable," "moral," we had almost said *pious* saloons. The low ones will pass out of date with all ease, when their fountain head is destroyed.

In opposition to the bill, Mr. Burton said that he was in favor of prohibiting the sale of liquor entirely, but that he was opposed to making these distinctions, pronouncing virtually all who are permitted to sell liquor moral men, in contra-distinction to the character of those to whom licenses are denied.

The bill was killed. So, for the present, all liquor dealers must stand on the same moral platform, and pot must not call kettle *black*.

NOTES HERE AND THERE.

As we landed in Stockton lately, we saw scarcely anything that reminded us of Stockton 1851.

The brick houses, the side-walks, the elegant residences, gardens, and places that surround the city, furnished a contrast to all we knew of it. Muddy and impassable streets, now, pleasant side-walks, and good gravelly roads—cloth and paper tenements burnt up long ago. Fandango houses and Mexican bells pulled down, and such places as *Henderson's* Restaurant in their stead, where the stranger can sit down to his table, furnished with all the variety of the market and the delicacies of the season, and in quiet and peace enjoy his evening or morning meal. It is one of the next best places to home itself. The oak trees—we had quite forgotten them. In and above a fine grove of these, we saw a line of turreted walls, spires and buildings, which extended over a considerable area. We knew it at once—the Insane Asylum. On the Sabbath we went to see the church we preached in one Sabbath in March, '51. It was the only church building in the place at that time. Then it looked bright, new and large, and in advance of the times. Now it looks like a rookery, old, dingy, small, and far behind the times. But the seats are full. A young man is in the pulpit whom the people love to hear; the old church has seen its best days, and must now give way to a want of the times—a brick church in Gothic dress. If the plans upon which builders are figuring up their "proposals" are carried out in full, California will not boast of a finer and more elegant edifice of its kind than the Presbyterian Church of Stockton. Five thousand five hundred dollars are already secured towards it. Seven thousand will probably be made up with comparative ease; above that, to the tenth, the tug will begin. It is bound to succeed, however, and in less than three months we hope to record the laying of the Corner Stone.

Where the churches are, schools will be found also. The finest Seminary building in the State, though small compared with some, we saw here. When fully completed it will be an ornament to the city. Kindly entertained by the Principal and his accomplished lady, they will hear from us by-and-by. As we came away from Stockton, and glanced over our subscription list, and found it the best paid list in the State, we secretly resolved to pay it another visit shortly and form new and more acquaintances—and by all means to hold fast to the old ones, for they are of the class known as "best."

THE CITY TRACT SOCIETY.

A very interesting meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening of this week in Calvary Church. Reports were read, and the remarks made by the President, Dr. Knox, and Rev. Mr. Rowell, and Rev. Mr. Gilbert, who at present is acting chaplain of the State Prison, were earnest and effective. The prospects of the Society for doing good and enlarging its influence, are more hopeful than at any previous period.

☞ Church and State, though beyond the ordinary length of newspaper articles, will be pronounced as none too long by those who may take the pains to read it, and we advise all to do it.

☞ We are indebted to the *Mercantile Gazette* for both type and matter, relating to vessels on their way to this port from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Liverpool, &c., &c., which appears on the outside.

Dr Anderson's Sermons.—The sermons of Rev. Dr. Anderson on the *"Bible in Common Schools,"* are being published at this office in pamphlet form, and will be ready for distribution next week. Copies will be furnished to those who desire them for twelve and a half cents apiece.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP IN LOS ANGELES.

All attempts hitherto to establish a permanent Protestant organization in Los Angeles have, for some reason or other, signally failed. We are glad to see another effort made. We hope this one will be successful. Rev. Mr. Boardman, lately of Philadelphia, has been in Los Angeles about a month, and has succeeded in awaking considerable interest on the subject.

From what we know of Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, previous to their comming to California, we feel sure that they will be as much prospered in that important city of the South, as they have been in the places they have before occupied, if the people wish their services enough to induce them to remain.

The *Los Angeles Vineyard*, a paper always wide awake to the best interests of its constituents moral and educational, as well as commercial and otherwise, says:

"There is an effort making at this time to organize a congregation for religious worship, and to secure the pastoral service of the Rev. W. E. Boardman, now in this city. Mr. Boardman delivered a sermon on Sunday last which was listened to with marked satisfaction by his audience. The character and reputation which Mr. Boardman obtained, both as a Minister of the Gospel and a writer in the Atlantic States, is a presage of what he might accomplish here, could his permanent location with us be secured.

The same reason which we have previously urged in favor of a liberal support to our public schools by the tax payers, we would now present to their view in support of the economy of establishing and maintaining religious worship in our midst.

That individual who regularly attends upon religious worship on each returning Sunday is seldom found among those who fill our prisons, and burden the tax payers with heavy court charges which they must liquidate.

We do not pretend that education is an antidote to crime or political insubordination, but the habits to which we become accustomed while engaged in acquiring education, in a high degree govern and control us in our career through life. So with religious worship; its observance and practice may not shield individuals who attend upon the ministrations of religion from the commission of crimes, but regular attendance upon Divine worship, and especially by the rising generation, induces and fixes upon their conduct and actions, a habit which shields and protects from vice and crime.

We trust that the citizens of Los Angeles, without regard to creeds, will take hold of the subject at this time, and inaugurate another important movement towards the moral prosperity and refinement of Society.

The San Jose church may feel disappointed if Mr. Boardmam should find it his duty to remain south, but they must console themselves with the fact that they can better afford to be without him than the "Angeles" of the lower country.

THE JESUIT IN CALIFORNIA.

Nevada, February.

Editor Pacific:—I have long viewed with alarm the almost predominating Jesuitical influence in the educational interests of our young State. When I have compared the number and magnificence of buildings for colleges and female academies erected by the Church of Rome, with those erected by protestantism, when I have learned the comparative number of pupils in these different schools, when I have again and again met with protestant parents who had their sons and daughters under the instruction of Jesuits and nuns; when I have from time to time read the very flattering notices of these schools of the Jesuits by the leading secular press, when in short I have witnessed for the last eight years the steady progress of the Church of Rome to the control of the education of the youth of this State, my fears have been alarmed. That the propagandists of this style of education should move to strike the Bible from the common schools, is to me not strange. Is it not an important part of their educational programme for California? These primary sources of education they may not yet obsolutely control, but it will be the next thing to it to have the Bible and all that savors of religion put out of them. Then they will find the mind and consciences of our sons and daughters much more pliable when put under their plastic power in their academies and colleges. Pertinent to this subject and by way of introduction or text for my present remarks, permit me to quote a few passages from a work called the *"True Woman,"* written by a worthy and able clergyman of your city. A work of no ordinary interest and worth, which ought to be in the hands of every brother and daughter of our State. On Christian, not Roman, schools the author says:

"The Roman Church artfully seeks control of the children, not her own children merely, but especially protestant children. The fairest pretensions of good scholarship, through instruction and sound morality are artfully set forth, but we warn the parents of the whole land against them. You will be most sacredly promised that nothing shall interfere with the freedom of your child; that no Catholic doctrine shall be taught; that it shall be simply a scientific education, with the very highest advantages, at very low cost; and to the unpractised eye it all seems to be true. But would you destroy your daughter's love for the Bible to teach her French? Would you have her forget the God of her fathers to be a good musician? (or accomplished in needle work.) Would you have her taught to despise the prayers of her mother's closet, and of the once loved family altar in favor of her Pater Nosters and Avi. Marias? Would you have her taught to pray to the Virgin Mary in preference to the adorable Savior? Would you have her look with favor rather than abhorance upon unnatural and sinful banishment from all but the most corrupt forms of society? Then send her to a Romanist school, and if exactly these and more results do not follow, it will be because the most sagacious and deeply laid schemes fail. Can you look at all this and say there is no danger? What delusion can be more fatal? How many fond and broken hearted parents have waked up at last to their sad mistake when it was too late! With bitter tears and self reproaches they have bemoaned their folly when their daughters have returned worshippers of the cross and the Virgin instead of the Savior, or remained shut up from their sight forever in the cells of a nunnery. We would deal faithfully with protestant fathers and mothers. We have not exaggerated, and really can not, in attempting to state the perils of patronage to such institutions. Would that we could lift up a warning voice that would reach every protestant ear in America, and avert the dangers that thicken around us."

May not these remarks be applied to the educational policy, and institutions of the same Church in this State? Certain it is she does not slumber over the vital interests of her propagandism on this coast—the education of the present youth and future mothers of this country. The disciples of Loyola are taxing all their craft and powers to accomplish this great end. And would they wish to be more successful? Who have the greatest number and most imposing buildings for educational purposes, and the best furnished? They. Who have the most highly recommended, well extended in reputation and most liberally patronized institutions in the State? They. It is true Jesuits control the educational interests of this protestant republican California. It is true the old decaying trunk of Romanism lightning scathed and thunder riven, as we are wont to consider it, has taken deep root on this coast, is spreading out its branches green and flourishing. And if they can be made to over shadow and smother our protestant educational interest, what more could be desired. Are we sufficiently aware of the fact that this is but too successfully being done? In our dream of the decline and consumption of the papal hierarchy in Europe, may we not also regard as a dream that this same hierarchy is likely to educate the future mothers of this young empire? Certain it is the peculiar state of society in this State has afforded abundant facilities for the establishment of Jesuitical schools and for enticing protestant parents to send their children into them. The inducements here held out are the same as elsewhere.

1st. Religious neutrality—or non-interference with the consciences and religious instruction of your children.

2d. Close and strict discipline, especially for daughters.

5th. Cheap and thorough education.

Now, Mr. Editor, as you have a penchant for short articles, I propose in subsequent papers to examine these prominent features of Jesuitical schools, and in my next will endeavor to prove that the assurance universally made to parents that the religious opinions of their children will not be influenced, is both *hypocritical* and *false*.

Anderson.

TEMPERANCE IN THE RIGHT QUARTER.

Mr. Editor:—Your paper of last week had an article headed, "The Dashaways," which attracted and excited my curiosity, and I made some enquiries as to the company therein described. I found it was very generally supposed to be a humbug, the period at which the obligation ceased to be binding was said would be the occasion of a grand blow out, when all the money accumulated in the treasury of the organization was to be expended in one big drunk, after which King Alcohol would remain their ruler, as he had before. To satisfy myself as to their real object, I attended their meeting last Sunday evening, and, truly, I was satisfied, for, if these men are not sincere, I shall be greatly disappointed. They have all the marks by which earnest men are known; their deportment and bearing while listening to the remarks made by the speakers who addressed them, gave unmistakable evidence of the entire sympathy they felt in what was said; the sparkling eye and hardly suppressed approbation could not be a counterfeit. The meeting, after being opened with the beautiful song of the "Sparkling Water," was occupied for some time with the business details, and admission of members, after which excellent addresses were made by Messrs. Lloyd and Wade. But the feature of the evening was the closing remarks of the President of the Society, Frank Whitney. He began in an easy, off-hand way, by saying he was no speaker, never made a regular speech in his life, could talk to the boys a little in his plain way, which answered them, perhaps, but which was no speech after all. He then gave a brief history of the organization, and then went on detailing some reminiscences of his own in connection with the Fire Department of San Francisco; he had, as he said, assisted in putting together the first engine landed here, had been a member of the Department from its organization, and "taken as many good soggy drinks" as any of its members; in fact, if he had not "had a constitution like a horse would have been under sod long ago." His description of the manner in which they entertained their firemen guests from up the river, was most life-like, telling how they, himself and his company did not think they had treated them as well as they wished, unless they got them all so drunk as to require being carried to bed at night, and then waked in the morning with a glass of wine, to be taken before getting up, and this followed up the day with liquors without limit, regardless of expense. He told how elated he was when he was able to drink a friend so drunk he could take no more, and how on that occasion he "stuck his hat on three hairs, and took another drink," and thought he was a great fellow. The amount of the expenditure on the occasion would astonish those who have known little of California Firemen, and made apparent the need there is of a change in the habits of the noble fellows of which he is a fitting representative.

No man who watched the proceedings could come away without being convinced that most of the members have enlisted during the war; for myself, I believe they are not only sincere, but also, that they will, to a great extent, regenerate the whole body of firemen in California by their influence and example.

†

San Francisco Daily Times.—Messrs. Towne & Bacon have sold the above paper to Messrs. Washburn & Flanders, who have enlarged it to the size of the *Sac. Union*, and changed it from an independent sheet to a paper devoted to the advocacy of Republican principles. It is much improved in appearance, and gives promise of being well conducted. The new proprietors commenced operations on Monday, Feb'y 28th.

NEWS FROM THE EASTERN STATES.

The Overland mail arrives here in each week with great regularity, making us almost independent of the mail by the steamer. Since our last issue two mails have come in, bringing dates from St. Lous to the 7th of February, and the steamer *Sonora* arrived on Tuesday with New York dates to 5th and New Orleans to the 12th via Tehuantepec. From all these sources we select the following abstract of Eastern intelligence.

Pacific Railroad Bill Killed.

As we had anticipated, the Pacific Railway Bill was killed in the Senate on the 27th ult., the entire body of the bill having been struck out, leaving nothing standing, but a clause inserted as amendment.

The Overland Mail to go next.

A Washington despatch of Jan. 27, to the New York *Herald* says: The House Post Office Committee will endeavor at their next meeting to abolish overland mail service to California. This move is made with the view of cutting down and retrenching the expenses of the Post Office Department.

Report of the Special Agent.

The Special Agent of the Treasury Department dispatched sometime ago to investigate matters connected with the California Mint and Custom House, has laid his report before the Secretary. The report charges gross mismanagement and abuse as existing in the Departments of California. Bad as we are, we believe there are some honorable exceptions to this sweeping charge.

John Nugent's Report.

The report of Mr. Nugent, late Commissioner to Fraser River, is being printed. It is lengthy, and contains a mass of valuable information. The Department considers that its publication before the next mining season opens, would be most opportune and useful.

Death of Wm. H. Prescott.

William H. Prescott, the historian, died very suddenly at Boston on Jan. 28th from paralysis. He had been enjoying his usual health up to the morning of his death.

Steam to China.

Mr. Broderick, of California, introduced a bill into the U. S. Senate to establish a line of steamships between San Francisco and Shanghai, via the Sandwich Islands.

Territory of Jefferson.

The House Committee on Territories, Feb. 1st, agreed to report a bill for the establishment of a Territorial government for Jefferson, embracing the Pike's Peak country.

Opposition Steamers.

Com. Vanderbilt advertises the commencement of an opposition line to California. The steamer Northern Light is to sail on the 10th of March for Aspinwall, connecting on the Pacific with the steamer Uncle Sam.

Steamship Washington Coming.

The steamship Washington which left N. York on the 26th of December for Greytown, finding it impossible to send her passengers across the Isthmus, proceeded to Aspinwall, and after a brief delay at that place left on the 19th January on her voyage to San Francisco via Cape Horn.

The Quarrel with Paraguay.

The Paraguayans, if we may judge from the tone of the press of that country, are determined not to submit to what they are pleased to call the insulting demands of the United States, and will resist to the last extremity all attempts at coersion by our fleet.

Treaty with the Navajoes.

Col. Bonneville and Superintendent Collins arrived at Santa Fe on the 6th, from Fort Defiance, having concluded a treaty of peace with the Navajo Indians, the terms of which are quite advantageous to the United States.

The Indian Reservations.

An amendment to the Appropriation Bill was introduced in the U. S. Senate Jan. 31, from the Finance Committee, looking to the future abolition of the Reservation system. The Senators from Texas and California opposed the amendment, and explained that the Reservation system, although new and expensive, is indispensable to the existence of the Indians, and its abolition or limitation will force them for subsistence to depredate on the whites, and produce a general Indian war. The amendment was, however, adopted. Another amendment was also adopted, repealing the clause of the Indian Intercourse act which requires the United States to pay the amount of damages obtained by traders in suits against poor friendly Indians.

Agricultural College.

In the U. S. Senate Feb. 1st, Mr. Wade moved to postpone the prior orders of the day, and take up the House bill donating lands to agricultural colleges. He was sure that the appropriation bills would pass, as they always do, and Cuba, backed as it was by "manifest destiny," and by Senator Slidell, Louisiana stands a good chance of making its way; and that the Senate could well afford to take up and act on this bill, the more so that the agricultural interest, the greatest of all interests, is the least fostered by this Government.

The Mails to California.

A bill reported from the House Committee on post routes, provides:

1st. Contracts to be made with parties giving good security, for a weekly mail from New York *via* Panama, to San Francisco and Astoria, one-half of which service may be transferred to the Nicaragua route, when that is open, but with no increase of expense. Also a weekly service *via* Tehuantepec, from New Orleans to Acapulco.—Contracts with the New York line must provide for taking these mails from Acapulco.

2d. The pay for the New York and San Francisco lines must not exceed $650,000 per annum, or $1 10 per mile, including land and water transportation. The present average is $2 60 per mile.

3d. The pay for the New Orleans and Tehuantepec line is limited to $250,000.

Oregon War Debt.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, after a laborious session, February 4th, settled all the principles applicable to the payment of the Oregon and Washington war debt. The accounting officers of the treasury will be required to adjust the claims on principles which must reduce the demand on the treasury some three millions of dollars at least. The expenses on the part of Oregon have been stated at about four millions and a half, or $1121 for each day's military service rendered by Oregon. The gross amount of claims, as reported by the same Commission, is nearly a million and a half.

Gov. Douglas to be Paid.

A bill, which was passed, for repaying to Gov. Douglas, of Vancouver, seven thousand dollars, which was loaned by him to the Governor of Washington Territory.

Retrenching Expenses.

The House of Representatives on Feb. 9th, passed the General Appropriation bill, after striking out an appropriation of $200,000 for mileage, an item of $10,000 for furniture, repairs and packing boxes, and an appropriation of $73,000 for the *Congressional Globe* reporting. The House also deducted $23,000 from the appropriation for the New York Assay Office, struck out the appropriation of $200,000 for the workmen of the San Francisco Mint, deducted $225,000 from the appropriation for the purchase of property in New York city leased for the U. S. Courts, and reduced the appropriation for the workmen at the New Orleans Mint to $15,000. An appropriation of $175,000 was added to the appropriation bill to supply the deficiency for the Congressional printing of last session.

No Occupation of Sonora.

The Committee on Military Affairs, on the 4th of February, were occupied the same day in voting on the President's recommendation of military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua. Several amendments were offered to Mr. Faulkner's bill, which was but an embodiment of the President's views, and the amendments rejected, and the subject finally disposed of by the committee declinining to make any recommendation in response to the message.

Original Defective

MINING ITEMS.

LIVE OAK COMPANY.—The Nevada *Democrat* says the proceeds of the Live Oak Company's claims, for the week ending on Saturday last, amounted to $7,296 50. In this company there are eight shares. We learn from one of the members that the net profits of the claims, for the four weeks previous to last Saturday, were over $3,000 to the share.

The following items are from the *Trinity Journal*, published at Weaverville:

MINING ENTERPRISE—CORNELL AND TUTHILL.—Their flume is 1000 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 deep, and is charged with quicksilver to catch particles of gold escaping from ground sluice above. The claims extend from junction of Sidney Gulch and West Weaver Creek 3000 feet up the former; a "corral," or sort of wing dam, has been constructed to turn the water to one side, which leaves the creek bed in working condition, even during high water; a deep trench was made, in which upright posts were placed and boarded up, making a water-tight barrier, which it is not possible for high flood to break down. The barrier is 1500 or 2000 feet in length, and cost nearly $4,000. The owners employ six men—sometimes more. To work out the entire claim will require two or three years of active and unobstructed labor. Last year $7,000 were obtained; this year a much greater yield is probable.

RUSH CREEK DITCH.—Ball, Peterson & Co. have completed a good sized ditch from Rush Creek to East Weaver—eight miles. It is the work of six men, who have been two years engaged in the enterprise. We are advised that it is one of the best pieces of work in the county, and will prolong the water supply till late in the summer.

RED HILL DIGGINGS.—Extensive diggings are now worked on the west side of Trinity river, between mouth of Canon Creek and McGillivray's. They are deep, similar to Sydney Hill, and promise to be remunerative.

BOLT'S DIGGINGS.—Several companies have commenced work at that place. Work can proceed there only during the snow-melting season. If the Stuart's Fork Ditch enterprise goes on, Bolt's will become an important and populous place.

INCREASED MINING.—Mining in this county will be far more extensive this season than ever before. A great increase has been made in the number of workers. The unusual depth of snow and improved traveling facilities will secure a busy and prosperous season.

A TWO-LEGGED QUARTZ MILL.—An old forty-niner in this city, who has always been a pattern of industry, is now making his daily bread by mashing quartz in a common hand mortar. His mode of operation is very simple. He goes to a neighboring quartz lode, in which he has an interest, gathers up loose fragments of quartz, burns it, and then pounds it in his cabin at his leisure. In this way he usually makes from three to five dollars per day. Is not this vastly better than lying around the groceries and cursing the hard times?—*Placerville Observer*.

THE COLORADO AND GILA MINES.—The *Southern Vineyard* learns by letter from a miner at the Colorado mines as follows:

The writer left Los Angeles about the 1st of January, in company with one or two others, for the Gila mines. This party has come back to the new diggings on the Colorado, where in seven or eight days they had taken out about $115. They expected to work out their claim in ten days, and thought they should be back here next month. Some few companies near them were doing well, but numerous able-bodied men were at work for one dollar and a half per day.

STATE NEWS.

ANTEDILUVIAL RELIC.—Passing over Rich Gulch claim, last Sunday, Mr. Israel Comstock discovered the jaw-bone of a monstrous animal imbedded in the rock. After breaking off several of the teeth in trying to remove it, an axe was obtained with which a large piece was cut out. It resembles the under-jaw of a hog, retaining parts of the teeth on each side. Impression of the bone was discoverable two feet in length in the bed. It is a curious relic, indicative of some monstrous creature's antediluvial existence.—*Trinity Journal*.

CONVICTED IN SONOMA.—The trial of Domes, for killing Hollis, in Healdsburg, on Christmas Day, 1857, has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter.

SONOMA COUNTY JOURNAL comes to us in new type, and makes a very handsome appearance in its new dress. It is one of the best of our exchanges, and well deserves the increased patronage it evidently receives.

EXPENSE OF THE STATE PRISON.—The Joint Committee on the State Prison report to the Legislature that, under the present system the cost of supporting the number now in the State Prison will not exceed $4,500 a month—or $54,000 per annum.

NEW PRISON RECOMMENDED.—The Joint Committee recommend building a new prison to be located at Folsom, as the accommodations at San Quentin are only sufficient for some three hundred and fifty convicts, and there are nearly six hundred in the prison.

NEW CHURCH IN STOCKTON.—The members of the African Methodist Church in Stockton are about to erect a new brick building for the accommodation of their society.

ROBBERS ARRESTED.—On Sunday morning, about 4 o'clock, two of the San Juan stage robbers, named Archy and Brouillette, arrived at Brady's Ranch, about twelve miles above this city, and stole two horses, leaving two in their stead near by. They were pursued by a man named McQuaid and four others, and traced to the vicinity of Clear Lake, when a descent was made upon them, and the robbers were captured, together with the horses. They were taken to Colusa and placed in the hotel, when Brouillette made his escape. Archy was brought to this city and placed in jail.—*Marysville Express*.

SCHOOL CELEBRATION AT STOCKTON.—The recent dedication of the new school house, in Stockton, was celebrated by a procession, with a band of music, by a prayer and addresses from Rev. Mr. Hager and V. M. Peyton. A large number of children were in attendance, and the exercises appear to have been of more than ordinary interest.

YOLO COUNTY FARMERS.—The *Sac Union* says: We learn that the farmers of Yolo, generally, have finished putting in their crops, and are confident of a large yield next season. At Hutchinson & Green's ranch, on Friday, eleven teams (a portion of which were six mule teams, working gang plows) were actively engaged, simultaneously, in the good work.

SNOW ON ST. HELEN'S.—It is estimated that the snow on St. Helen's on the Coast Range, is now about two feet deep.

THE SUNDAY LAW.—A correspondent of the *Sac. Union* writing from Dutch Flat, Placer Co., Feb. 25, says: The enemies of the Sunday law are at work in this place. There were several printed petitions received here yesterday, and are now being circulated and signed, of course, by the tavern keeper and *those only* visiting and frequenting drinking places—making our Sabbath a day of business the most profitable; observing no day of rest, and mocking that of ours. Such a petition does not represent the American sentiment at all, and is a sad commentary upon the morals of the American people proper.

PLACER COUNTY.—At Deadwood and Last Chance, in this county, the snow is now fully ten or twelve feet deep. Should a warm rain come at this time, or a spell of warm weather, which is not unfrequent at this season of the year, a heavy flood of water would be carried to the rivers of the valley, that would undoubtedly cause an overflow.

Constable Boggs arrested one of two men whom he found under suspicious circumstances upon the premises of E. M. Hall on Tuesday night last. The fellow arrested drew a knife and showed fight, but cooled down before a pistol in the hands of the officer.—*Placer Herald*.

☞ The Inebriate's Appeal for an Asylum will appear next week.

FROM OREGON.

By late papers from Oregon, we collect the following intelligence:

The Pioneer Woolen Factory.

The Oregon *Farmer* notices the receipt of a pattern of cassimere, manufactured at the Willamette Woolen Factory, in Salem, O. T., which one of the principal merchant tailors in Portland pronounces a first rate article, and for durability, superior to any Eastern goods on this coast. The *Standard* says:—"We are told that nearly 70,000 yards of this cloth can be manufactured annually, with their present machinery, which will sell for about as many thousand dollars. Besides this, the works can furnish about 6,000 best quality blankets, annually, warranted all wool, which will yield a further gross revenue of some $50,000."

A Smart Boy.

Master George J. Ainsworth, a lad of seven years, son of Capt. J. C. Ainsworth, has raised and paid over to the Lady Manager of the Mount Vernon Association, the sum of $74, for the use of such Association. The first, but a liberal contribution from Oregon for a most praise-worthy object.

Divorces in Oregon.

The Legislature of Oregon has been called a divorcing machine, it is to be hoped the machine had not been put in operation in the following case before receipt of the letter annexed:

AT HOME, Yamhill County.

DEAR SIR:—After my best respects, I wish to inform you that my old woman has returned, and I found her all right; and if our petition has not been taken up, be so good as not to take it up, and proceed any further without my order.

Yours, respectfully,
ELIJAH and SARAH DODSON.

To Hon. GEO. H. STEWARD.

Fight in the Legislature.

An Oregon paper published in Eugene City, thus speaks of the disgraceful affair that took place in the Legislature of that Territory:

Below we give an account of the most brutal and disgraceful affair that ever disgraced the annals of any legislative body, the Arkansas cutting scrape not excepted. Here we have the disgusting spectacle of a lusty young fellow, backed by a crowd of rowdies, attacking an old man, and by sheer brute force attempting to gouge his eyes out of his head while alive. We care not what the provocation may have been, no cause beneath the heaven is an excuse for any man to so degrade himself that, like the *carrion crow*, he will desire to pick out the eyes of a living creature.

Loss of the Brig Swiss Boy.

The brig Swiss Boy of San Francisco, on Jan. 30th, off Vancouver's Island, sprung a leak, and after heaving over her deck load was run into a bay on the coast of the Island. Soon after anchoring, the Indians came on board, plundered the brig, made the crew prisoners and afterwards burned the vessel. After detaining the captain and his men ten days, they were allowed to proceed to Victoria by their captors, and arrived there Feb. 15th, glad to escape with their lives.

CITY NEWS.

Mechanics Institute and the Bulk Head.

A meeting of the members of this Institute, was held last week to express the views of the mechanics of this city upon the subject of the Bulkhead, proposed to be built in front of the town. After an able discussion, a series of resolutions were adopted denying that the mechanics of San Francisco were in favor of the construction of a Bulkhead—such as contemplated by the bill before the Senate: that the Institute was opposed to the extension of the water front; that a survey of harbor is first necessary to ascertain the condition of the bottom and shoaling of the bay, and that a Bulkhead is not needed for several years to come.

The late Murder.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was to the effect that Billman came to his death from wounds inflicted by Moses Tate, the negro, John Kelly or M. H. Kelly, as principals, and that Mary Ann Billman and James Magnus were accessory before or after the fact.

All the parties named were immediately arrested by the Chief of Police, but all except Mrs. Billman and the negro Tate have since been discharged on bail.

Whaling on the Lower Coast.

A company of whalers has been formed in San Francisco says the *S. F. National*, who intend shortly to proceed down the coast and form a whaling settlement in some one of the bays, or on some island, to the southward. There are twenty-five in the company, and each man has put into the common fund $300, thus making a capital of $7,000, to commence with. They intend to purchase a small schooner and six whale boats with apparatus, &c.

No more Rupees.

We learn the bankers of San Francisco have commenced reducing the hitherto current value of rupees. They will henceforth receive them at 40 cents, to which standard they intend to keep them.

ROOM FOR MORE.—All the female passengers by the ship Visurgis, thirty in number, have found places in this city, and ten times their number would not lack places as soon as it was known their services were to be obtained at a reasonable price.

SENTENCE OF THOMAS N. CAZNEAU.—At San Francisco, February 26th, Thomas N. Cazneau was fined in the Court of Sessions, $1,200 for an assault upon Zebedee McQuimby. An example was made of the case by the Court.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The building for this school will be finished early in April, and be occupied immediately thereafter. The Board of Directors are understood to be perfecting arrangements for that purpose as fast as possible.

ACQUITTED.—The case of officer D. R. Nickerson, charged with having falsely imprisoned a man named Peizer, came up for trial in the Court of Sessions yesterday. It appeared that a person had purchased a garment of Mr. Peizer (who keeps a clothing store,) with the understanding that if the garment did not suit, it should be taken back. The man brought it back and demanded the money. Mr Peizer declined giving it to him, but offered to exchange another garment for the one which he returned. The purchaser was dissatisfied, and made a complaint at the Police Office, whereupon Mr. Nickerson went down to the store and brought Mr. Peizer up to the Chief's office. The Chief, upon hearing the case, discharged Mr. Peizer, but the latter was so exasperated at having been brought to the office, that he commenced suit against Mr. Nickerson, for false imprisonment. The case was called yesterday, but a compromise had been made, and it was dismissed.

MINT STATISTICS.—The weight of the gold deposited in the San Francisco mint during February, was 34,738.78 ounces, worth $637,119.26. The coinage amounted to $600,000 in double eagles, and $10,000 in half dollars.

ORGAN MELODEONS.—We call the attention of churches and others interested, to the advertisement of Mr. Kohler in our columns this week, who offers at low prices, ranging from $200 to $400, very superior Organ Melodeons manufactured in Paris.

We profess to be no critic in such matters, but from what we have seen and heard for ourselves, we feel no hesitancy in commending them to such churches as may be in need of them. But few churches in the State will ever want a large and expensive organ, and to most of our interior churches these organ melodeons will be as appropriate and complete, as the $10,000 organ, to the large Metropolitan church or cathedral.

We counted but seven of these instruments, and we have no doubt that as they become known, they will be in demand.

Holloway's Ointment and pills.—Scrofula erysipelas, salt rheum and all skin diseases, indicate impure blood. The Ointment reaches and obliterates the poison in the veins, while the Pills remove all internal obstructions.

THE PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.

We have as much confidence now in the ultimate and speedy completion of the Pacific Rail road as we had before the bill was killed in the U. S. Senate. So have the people.

It may not be owing to any obstinate faith in the political party, represented by the present administration; for we cannot expect more from it than we have, and to be as frank as our honorable Senator, we even expected less than he did.

But there is a power behind the throne, and as President making and political stock jobbing is now a days the great and important business of the Congress, and President of the United States, the people must, will take the matter in hand and through Congress or without Congress, do the work. The great Rail Road of the age must be built. To say that the people of California are disappointed in the fate of the bill, is to represent them as a very meek set. They are more mad than meek. The sting is not that they are disappointed, but that they humiliated and stultified themselves so far beyond grace, as ever to expect any thing from Mr. Buchanan and his Congress.

The Pacific Rail Road, we have more faith in a war with Britain to build it, than the wars or patriotism of political factions in Congress; and infinitely more faith in its predestination than all the "enacting clauses" of President makers.

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY SERMON.—Owing to the storm last Sabbath, by request, Rev. Mr. Willey, of the Howard street Presbyterian Church, postponed the preaching of his tenth anniversary sermon one week. It will therefore be delivered next Sunday morning.

MARRIED.

At Leggett's Ferry, San Joaquin county, Feb. 15th, R. A. McKean to Mary C. Dibble.

At Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, Feb. 15th, McKenney Matthews to Sarah Holland.

In Sonoma county, Jan. 23d, L. W. Gillet to Hetty A. Richmond.

In Sonoma county, Jan. 23d, Joseph Newman to Laura Richmond.

At Nevada, Feb. 15th, George Sutherland to Emma Morse.

At Placerville, Feb. 22d, M. Borowski to A. Roman.

At Placerville, Feb. 22d, J. Miller to Mrs. Margaret Pearry.

At Algerine Camp, Tuolumne county, Feb. 24th, Edward L. R. Wiatt to Sarah E. Lennon.

In this city, Feb. 28th, by Rev. J. B. Saxton, at the house of the bride's father, Capt. W. T. Dewitt to Amelia A., daughter of J. R. Hughes, all of St Louis, Mo.

☞ St. Louis papers copy.

DIED.

Drowned in the Sacramento river, Feb. 18th, Charles W. son of Foster N. Nott, aged 10 years.

In Stockton, Feb. 19th, Oscar, son of Chas. G. and Elizabeth Ernest, aged 18 months and 24 days.

At North San Juan, Nevada county, Feb. 5th, W. Thomas, aged 18 years.

At Stockton, Feb. 23d, Margaret A. Pearsell, aged 15 months.

In this city, Feb. 23d, Emilie Austin, wife of Alexander G. Abell, aged 37 years.

At Horsetown, Shasta county, Feb. 9th, B. S. Pendleton, aged 32 years.

At Alameda, Feb. 10th, Louisa, wife of H. A. Mattox, aged 32 years.

At Napa, Feb. 14th, infant daughter of J. C. and Mary Ann Penwell.

At El Dorado, Feb. 12th, Buel S. Moon, a native of Ohio, aged 26 years and 10 months.

At Georgiana township, Sacramento county, Feb. 26th, Lucy A. Hoppes, aged 24 years.

At Jackson, Amador county, Feb. 24th, Joseph Mundey, aged 34 years.

At St. Louis, Sierra county, Feb. 18th, Miss Jessie Cleveland, aged about 30 years.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BENICIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC SESSIONS OF THIS Institution will henceforth consist of ten months instead of five as heretofore. The present one having commenced on the 3d of November last, will close on the 1st of September next. For further particulars apply to

MARY ATKINS, Principal.
mar3-3mo

TO THE CHURCHES AND PUBLIC OF CALIFORNIA!

A. KOHLER RESPECTfully informs the clergy and public that he has just received per ship "Parmentier" a large assortment of ORGAN MELODEONS, from the well known house of Merklin, Schultze & Co., Paris, and Mason & Hamlin, Boston.

The low price of these instruments brings them within the means of every Church Congregation. Their power and richness of tone particularly recommends them where organs cannot be afforded. Parties desirous of purchasing such instruments, will please apply to

A. KOHLER,
178 Washington Street, San Francisco.

Mr. McKORRELL, the celebrated organist, will be happy to exhibit at any time the power and capabilities of the ORGAN MELODEONS.

PIANOS, and every other variety of Musical Instruments, from the best makers, constantly on hand and for sale, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A. KOHLER,
mch 3-1mo 178 Washington st., San Francisco.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FURNISHER.

NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 155 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for

Funeral Arrangements, Coffins, of all sizes and styles.
Plates and Screws, wholesale and retail,

N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world.

☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.

☞ 154 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.
apl16-tf.

CLOSING OUT!
Without Regard to Cost.
THE NOISY CARRIER
BOOK & STATIONERY COMPANY,
Having decided to
CLOSE UP THEIR OLD AFFAIRS
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
—OF—
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
PORTE-MONNAIES,
GOLD PENS,
STENCIL LETTERS, STAMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
As they are determined to wind up as soon as possible, and save expense.
EVERY ONE SHOULD
Come and See Us
At once, and be satisfied that
WE ARE IN EARNEST.
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MARK YOUR LINEN!

[illegible] stencil plates and indelible INK, for marking Clothes, Napkins, &c., call and see specimens [illegible] Washington street, (Tyler's Bookstore,) San Francisco. [illegible] Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved.

Friends of Humanity!—To you (always disposed to aid the suffering) it may appear incredible, after in vain trying all the "wonderful" medicines of the day, that one application externally, and a few drops taken internally, of my (genuine) "ELECTRIC OIL," will so very suddenly relieve the sufferer from the most violent pains; yet it is a fact, as testified to by good men and good women, whose names are at my office.

Not any have used it without deriving some special benefit within an hour, and many are they who have been perfectly cured of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal and Bronchial Complaints, Croup, Tic Doloreux, Cramps, Felons, Piles, Sprains and Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Swelled Glands and Stiff Joints, Scrofula and Erysipelas, Sore Nipples and Swelled Breast, Salt Rheum and Cankers in the Mouth or Stomach, Eruptions and all kinds of Sores, (Headache and Toothache in five to ten minutes;) also, Chilblains and Sore or Tender Feet. It will be seen that I do not profess to cure everything, but only a certain class of complaints all of which are curable on simple Electric and Chemical principles, through the affinities of my "Electric Oil" and the Nerve vital Fluid of the human body.

The modus operandi of progressing and ever changeable Rheumatic pain, is imperfectly understood by mankind, whether its location is the membrane or covering of the nerves, inflamed by derangement, (like the coating of an inflamed stomach,) or some disturbance of the electric fluid itself, certain it is that my "Electric Oil" is readily absorbed into, if it does not actually supply a needed deficiency in, and equalize the circulation of that great principle of human organization.

After trying everything else, give my ELECTRIC OIL one simple trial.

Prof. CHAS. DE GRATH, Philadelphia.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by
PARK & WHITE, Agents for the Pacific Coast,
jan20 132 Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco.

The wide reputation which Dr. J. Hostetter's "Stomach Bitters" have attained during the past year bespeaks its excellence in a more forcible manner than any words which we can offer. It renovates, purifies, and strengthens the system, and aids the stomach in the performance of its functions. It is regarded on all sides as a sovereign specific, and, therefore, to procure it in the best possible way, should be the object of the public. We commend it with more than usual zeal and confidence, believing and knowing, as we do, that it stands foremost of the many preparations of the day, for imparting strength, vigor and tone to the system, and possessing the curative powers for all similar diseases arising from a disordered stomach. In the most severe cases of cramp, diarrhœa, and weakness in the stomach, the "Bitters" have been rigidly tested, and always with the greatest success.

As a Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters are most delightful, especially before meals.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Hotels throughout the United States.

CAUTION:—The genuine are put up in full quart bottles, with the name "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the glass, also stamped on the cap covering the cork, with the autograph of "Hostetter & Smith" on the label. We give this caution in order that persons may not be deceived by any of the numerous counterfeits and imitations now in market.

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast,
jan20 132 Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco.

CATALOGUE OF GOODS
FOR SALE BY
ELLIOT & BELL,
Corner of California and Montgomery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Staple Groceries.

COFFEE.—Java, Mocha, Rio, Costa Rica, Sandwich Island, Manilla; Do. Ground, Chartres' and Bovee's; Do. Ground Pure Java, Elliot & Co's brand.

SUGAR.—Loaf, Crushed and powdered in bbls., half bbls., boxes, and by the pound; Do. Yellow Refined, Coffee Crushed, China, and Sandwich Island.

SYRUP.—East Boston, San Francisco Sugar House, and Golden Syrup, by the barrel, keg of eight gallons, five gallons, or by the single gallon; Do. Sandwich Island Molasses.

TEA.—Fine Young Hyson, Common ditto, Fine Gunpowder and Imperial, Extra Superior Hyson, Oolong, Souchong, Pouchong, Congo, and Breakfast Teas. N. B. Black Teas in great variety, to suit all tastes, the price being no guide as to the choice of different tea drinkers.

Provisions.

Beans, Beef, Smoked, Bacon, Butter, California fresh in rolls or tins, Butter, Goshen, in tubs or firkins, Cracked Wheat, Codfish, Crackers, Soda, Sugar, Pic-Nic, and Ginger, Farina Crackers and Jenny Lind Cakes, Corn Meal, Corn Starch, Cheese, of New York or California, do. Swiss or Sap Sago, Eggs, Flour, Superfine and Extra, do. Buckwheat, Farina and Arrow Root, Hams, Billing's & Barbers, Herrings, in tins, Hominy, coarse and fine, Lard, Macaroni, Mince Meat in Jars, Mackerel, in 1-2 bbls. or kitts, Oat Meal, Peas, Split, Pork, Pearl Barley, Rice, whole or ground, Salt, in boxes or bags, Sago, Tapioca, Tongues, Smoked, Vermicelli.

Fruits, etc.

Apple, dried, do. fresh in cans or bottles, Almonds, Assorted French preserved fruits, Assorted American do, Barberry Sauce, Cherries, preserved or fresh in cans or bottles, Citron, dried or preserved, Currants, Zante, do. Pie Fruit, Currant Jelly, English and American, Chow Chow, Chinese Preserved Ginger, Canary Seed, Dried Peaches, New York and Chile, Figs, Honey, in cans, Jams and Jellies, all kinds of English and American; pints and quarts of glass, and 1-lb. and 2-lb. tins and pots, Lemon and Orange Peel, Limes, Pie Fruits, assorted, by the bottle or dozen bottles, English or American, Prunes, in fancy boxes or by the pound, Quinces, Preserved, Pine Apple, in tin, Raisins, Malaga or Sultana, Raspberries and Raspberry Jam, Strawberries, Jelly and Jam, Tamarinds, in glass, Tomatoes, Whortleberries, Walnuts.

Spices, etc.

Allspice, whole or ground, Broma, Currie Powder, Cayenne Pepper, Caraway Seed, Cream Tartar, Cloves, whole or ground, Cinnamon, whole or ground, Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Cracked Cocoa, Burnett's and Preston & Merrill's flavoring Extracts of Lemon Rose, Vanilla, Celery, Nutmeg, Peach, Orange, &c., Ginger, Gelatine, Hops, Irish Moss, Isinglass, Mustard, French in oil, do English, dry, do California, do., Mace, whole or ground, Nutmeg, whole or ground, Olive Oil, Pepper, whole or ground, Saleratus, Sage, Thyme and Majoram, Super Carbonate Soda, Worcestershire and all other English Sauces, Yeast Powder, Donnelly's, Preston & Merrill's and Andrews'

Pickles, Preserved Meats, etc.

Anchovies, Capers, Catsup, Tomato, Walnut and Mushroom, Corn, in cans, Clams, do., Chicken, do., English Pickles, Mixed Vegetables, Cauliflower, Onions, Walnuts and Piccalilly, Lime Juice, Lobster, do, Olives, French and Spanish, Oysters, Fields', Kensitt's and various other brands, Pickled Cucumbers, English, American and Californian, Potted Tongue, Hams, &c., by Batty & Co., Pepper Sauce, Sardines, Tomatoes, Vinegar, pure Cider, do imitation do., do from pure Los Angeles Wine, do from English Malt for table.

Oils, Candles, etc.

Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Candles, Patent Sperm, Pure Sperm, Chemical, Chrystaline, best Adamantine and Common, in boxes, cartoons and by the pound, Oils, Sperm, Whale, China Nut Lard and Mustard.

House-Keepers' Utensils, etc.

Brooms, Whisks, Brushes, for blacking, scrubbing and dusting, Buckets or Pails, Baskets, Boards, wash, Boxes in nests for house stores, Blacking, for stoves or boots, Bread Boards, Bread Bowls, Butter Prints, Bath Brick, Bean Pots, Butter Pots, Coffee Mills, Clothes Pins, Clothes Lines, Cans for oils, syrups, &c., Demijohns, Jugs, Indigo, Fig Blue and French Ball Blue, Mops, Matches, Mincing Knives, Mats, Preserve Jars, Potato Mashers, Rolling Pins, Soap, Chemical Olive, California Brown, Eastern Pale and Brown, English White, Castile and Windsor, Starch, California, Kingsford's Silver Gloss and Glenfield, Sal Soda, Sieves, Iron and Brass, Tubs of all sizes, Wash Boards.

Orders from the country will be carefully filled, and goods guaranteed to be satisfactory.
Prices at retail as low as any dealers will retail at.
Prices by the package or at wholesale as low as the lowest Front street prices. feb3-3m

FRESH SEEDS
(Warranted of the Growth of 1858,)
RAISED BY THE BEST CULTIVATORS IN THE EASTERN STATES AND EUROPE.
Garden, Field, Flower Seeds;
ALFALFA,
Hungarian Grass.

BEETS, 8 varieties.	KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
ONION, 4 varieties.	RED TOP.
CARROT, 5 varieties.	WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.
CABBAGE, 20 varieties.	RED CLOVER.
CUCUMBER, 8 varieties.	HERDS GRASS.
RADISH, 10 varieties.	LAWN GRASS.
CAULIFLOWER, 4 varieties.	SAINFOIN GRASS.
LETTUCE, 15 varieties.	BEANS.
MELONS, 10 varieties.	PEAS.
SQUASH, 11 varieties.	PUMPKINS.
TOMATOES, 8 varieties.	PEPPERS.
TURNIP, 15 varieties.	CELERY.

Together with other varieties too numerous to mention. Catalogues furnished on application.
Dutch Bulbous Roots,
Jerusalem Artichoke,
Top Onions, etc. etc. etc.,
For sale by C. L. KELLOGG & CO.,
NEW YORK SEED WAREHOUSE,
feb 24-tf. 111 Sansome st., San Francisco.

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD IN a central part of the City. Enquire at this office.
Feb. 10th, 1859. 3m

FULTON FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS!
HINCKLEY & CO.,
First street, between Market and Mission streets,
San Francisco,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Quartz Mills, Saw Mills, Steam Engines,
PUMPS, &c., &c.
All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done. Pattern making in all its various forms.
Prices Reasonable.
D. B. HINCKLEY, WM. E. WORTH, WM. A. FIELD,
nol8-6m PROPRIETORS.

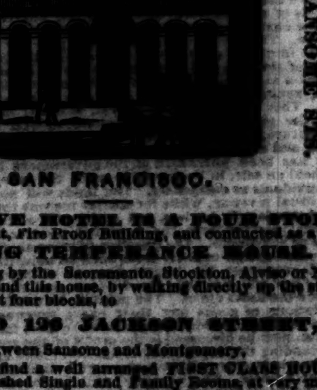
G. J. ROBERTSON. HUGH SAYERS.
SAYERS & ROBERTSON,
DEALERS IN
Wood, Coal, &c.
Corner of Davis and Commercial Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Long and short Wood constantly on hand. [dec16-3m

REMEMBER THIS
NICHOLS & RAMAGE
OF THE
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
147 WASHINGTON STREET,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK,
Have the Finest, Cheapest, most Fashionable and Elegant
FITTING READY MADE CLOTHING
IN SAN FRANCISCO.
The principal part of their Goods are manufactured to their order and no PAINS or COST is spared in getting them up so they will NEVER FAIL TO SUIT.
Garments of all Kinds
Made to order by them in New York, and returns made in two months.
dec9 3mo

WM. F. LYON. ISAAC M. MERRILL.
WM. F. LYON & CO.,
52 Clay st., bet. Front and Davis,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
California & Oregon Produce,
GRAIN, FLOUR, BUTTER,
Cheese, Eggs, Bacon, Wool, Poultry, &c.
jan13 1 year

PHINEAS BANNING,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
NEW PORT and LOS ANGELES,
Los Angeles County, Cal.,
—AND—
PROPRIETOR OF
The U. S. Mail Stage Line
BETWEEN
NEW PORT AND LOS ANGELES,
CONNECTING WITH THE
OVERLAND MAIL CO'S STAGES
For St. Louis, Missouri, and Memphis, Tennessee.
Passengers by this Line are conveyed on the steamer "COMET" to New Port, which is 18 miles from Los Angeles.
At New Port Six Horse Concord Coaches are always in readiness to convey them to Los Angeles.
Particular attention paid to the sale of Lumber, Flour, Barley &c. &c. jan13-1yr

"QUAKER CITY" SEWING MACHINES.
THE TIME HAS AT LAST ARRIVED when a good and reliable Machine may be obtained at a FAIR and REASONABLE PRICE. The "QUAKER CITY" machine works with two threads directly from the original spools, makes the best stich ever made by machinery, and is capable of making beautiful plain or ornamental embroidery. These machines work equally well on fine or coarse fabric and leather. They are more simple in construction, less liable to get out of order than any other, and can be successfully worked by any child twelve years of age who will follow the few printed directions that accompany each machine.
There are two sizes of the "QUAKER CITY" machine, one for family use and one for manufacturing, either of which is capable of doing as good work as any machine yet invented. They are sold for less than one-half the price demanded for any other first class machine, and will be kept in repair one year free of charge. These machines are on exhibition and sale at
No. 96 Montgomery street,
(Corner of California,)
C. F. MARWEDEL, Optician.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
AGENTS WANTED for the different Counties of California and Oregon, by
HOWLETT & CO.,
jan27-3m Proprietors of Patent for Pacific Coast.

TREMONT HOUSE.


JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN MONTGOMERY & SANSOME STS.
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE ABOVE HOTEL IS A FOUR STORY Granite Front, Fire Proof Building, and conducted as a LEADING TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
Persons arriving by the Sacramento, Stockton, Alviso or Napa boats will easily find this house, by walking directly up the street they land at about four blocks, to
124 AND 126 JACKSON STREET,
between Sansome and Montgomery,
Where they will find a well arranged FIRST CLASS HOUSE with neatly furnished Single and Family Rooms, at very moderate prices.

CLINTON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
Nos. 81 and 89 Pacific Street,
STILL CONTINUES TO GIVE BETTER BEDS AND BETTER board, for the Prices charged, than any other establishment in San Francisco.
☞ Give me a call. F. E. WEYGANT.
☞ A Baggage Wagon bearing the name of the TREMONT and CLINTON HOTELS will be at each boat to convey baggage free.
feb3-ly F. E. WEYGANT.

BOOKS—NEW BOOKS.
CHRONICLES OF THE BASTILE.
The Indian Rebellion, by Duff.
The Unity of Mankind, by Cabell.
The Power of Prayer, by Prime.
Murdock's Translation of Syriac Testament.
Murdock's Mosheim's Church History.
Practical Sermons by N. W. Taylor.
Alexander's Discourses.
Theology of Christian Experience, by Armstrong.
London Lectures for 1858.
Spurgeon's Gems.
Whewell's History of Inductive Sciences.
Lewes' Biographical History of Philosophy.
Dust and Foam; or, Three Oceans and Two Continents.
The New Testament—Paragraph Edition.
Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit—5 vols.
The World of Mind, by Isaac Taylor.
Hamilton's History of United States, &c. &c.
For sale by ALLEN & SPIER,
fe10-3m] Union Bookstore, 148 Clay st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE TO PANAMA,
In connection with the
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. AT ASPINWALL,
FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT
The Only Reliable and Safe Route
DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
SONORA,
R. L. WHITING, ... Commander,
Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA
On Saturday, March 5th, 1859,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.
Passengers by the P. M. S. Co's line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the wharf at the Railroad terminus, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported by the Panama Railroad Company, immediately
ACROSS THE ISTHMUS TO ASPINWALL
Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.
The Panama Railroad Company and United States Mail Steamship Company have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Pacific Tickets.
Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.
Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight,
FRIDAY, MARCH 4TH
No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of
MARCH 4TH.
And a written order must be procured at the Company office for its shipment.
For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
an28 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

FOR NEW ORLEANS,
VIA
ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.
THROUGH IN FIFTEEN DAYS!
Carrying the United States Mail
ARRANGEMENTS HAVING BEEN MADE with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the transportation of Freight and Passengers from San Francisco to Ventosa. Conveyances will hereafter leave Ventosa regularly, on the arrival of said Company's vessels, on or about the 15th and 30th of each month, for Suchil, connecting there with the Company's new and beautiful light draught steamer "Suchil," down the Coatzacoalcos River, to Minatitlan, and the fast and favorite side-wheel Steamship
QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, ... Commander,
WILL LEAVE
MINATITLAN FOR NEW ORLEANS
With the California Mails and Passengers, on or about the 2d and 17th of each month.
☞ For Freight or Passage from Ventosa to New Orleans, apply at the Agency of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, southeast corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets.
LUCIEN HERMAN, Agent.
San Francisco, Nov. 15th, 1858. dec9 tf

ON THE TWENTIETH OF DECEMBER the Rev. R. and Mrs. S F. McCulloch will open a Private Boarding School, at their residence two miles from Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, where a few Scholars will be taken into their family and provided with a School and a Home. For further particulars address the undersigned at Chinese Camp. Expense per term of five months, (including tuition, board, fuel and lights,) One Hundred Dollars.
dec2 ROB'T McCULLOCH

ALAMEDA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR
Young Ladies and Gentlemen.
NINTH SESSION OPENS JANUARY 6; Closes June 2, 1859.
DR. W. GROVE DEAL, Principal and Teacher of Natural and Moral Sciences.
P. M. DUNDON, Prof. Classics, Mathematics, French, and Rhetoric.
MRS. MINNIE M. CROWELL, Assistant, Female Department, Drawing, &c.
MARCELLUS S. DEAL, Assistant, Male Department.
MISS EMMA A. CARTER, Music.
MISS MATTIE J. HUGHES, Ornamental Branches.
Address Dr. W. Grove Deal, Alameda, or San Francisco.
dec30-5m

D. C. DOLSON,
DEALER IN
FRESH & SALT FISH,
STALLS, Nos. 29 AND 30,
New World Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B.—Shipping, Restaurants and Hotels, supplied at the shortest notice, at wholesale prices. [jan27

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSUMPTION!
AND ALL ITS INCIPIENT SYMPTOMS,
SUCH AS
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Liver Affections, Pains in the Breast or Side, Night Sweats, Phthisic, Inflammation of Lungs and Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all Bronchial Affections.
☞ BE CAUTIOUS—As there are many COUNTERFEITS, look well at the signature before purchasing; take none unless it has the name of "Henry Wistar, M. D., Philadelphia," and "Sanford and Park," engraved on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.
Park & White are the only Agents to whom all orders should be addressed.
ALSO,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS
—OF—
ALL VALUABLE PATENT MEDICINES, WARRANTED GENUINE.
132 Washington street, opposite the Market,
an20 San Francisco.

CIRCULAR
TO THE
Fruit Growers, Gardeners
—AND—
Citizens of California and Oregon.
THE UNDERSIGNED, KNOWN IN THIS COMMUNITY for several years past, as a Nurseryman and Fruit Grower, having made arrangements with several of the most reliable Nurserymen and Gardeners, of this State, for a supply of their choicest productions, has opened a Depot in this city for their sale at
Nos. 112 and 114 FRONT STREET,
Two Doors North of Washington,
Also at 95 D St, above 3d, Marysville, in charge of Mr. Geo. Lewis,
Where he will continue to keep, during the planting season, a large stock and complete assortment of
FRUIT, SHADE & ORNAMENTAL TREES
Ornamental Shrubs; Hardy and Green House Plants; Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds; Grape Vines, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c.
And in fact, every desirable article to be obtained in this branch of trade. In the present incipient stage of many of our Nurseries, the want, at a central point, of an establishment of the kind above named, where miscellaneous orders can be correctly and promptly filled, and where trees of an advanced age can be had, is too apparent to require comment.
He has therefore entered upon the duties of supplying this want, hoping by close application to business and unremitting efforts to please, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.
JASON L. SANFORD.
San Francisco, Dec. 10, 1858. *jan13-3m

CAPT. GEO. GARWOOD, S. AMBROSE
GARWOOD & AMBROSE,
MERCHANT STREET MARKET,
MERCHANT ST., 65,
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHIPPING, RESTAURANTS & FAMILIES
Supplied with the Choicest Meats and Vegetables.
Marketing delivered to any part of the City or Harbour, free of charge.
CORNED BEEF BY THE BARREL.

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
No. 80 and 82 Davis Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
LOCATED near the Steamship and Steamboat Landings, renders it convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for Families and single persons.
The reputation of this House is too well known to require comment.
This, the first Temperance House opened in the State of California, is still conducted on the same plan which has given it the enviable name it has so long enjoyed.
The continued support of a liberal traveling public is solicited.
[illegible] SMITH, SUCCESSOR TO [illegible] HILLMAN, [illegible] Proprietors.
jy18] [6m

WRITTEN AT MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY G. D. PRENTICE.

The trembling dew-drops fall
Upon the shutting flowers, like souls at rest,
The stars shine gloriously—and all,
Save me, are blest.

Mother, I love thy grave!
The violet, with its blossoms blue and mild,
Waves o'er thy head; when shall it wave
Above thy child?

'Tis a sweet flower—yet must
Its bright leaves to the coming tempest bow,
Dear mother, 'tis thine emblem—dust
Is on thy brow!

And could I love to die—
To leave untasted life's dark, bitter streams,
By thee, as erst in childhood, lie,
And share thy dreams?

And must I linger here,
To stain the plumage of my sinless years,
And mourn the hopes of childhood dear
With bitter tears?

Ay, must I linger here,
A lonely branch upon a withered tree,
Whose last frail leaf, untimely sear,
Went down with thee?

Oft from life's withering bower,
In still communion with the past, I turn
And muse on thee, the only flower
In memory's urn.

And when the evening pale,
Came o'er a mourner on the dim blue wave,
I pray to hear the night winds wail
Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there;
I listen—and thy gentle tone
Is on the air!

Oh, come, whilst here I press
My brow upon thy grave, and in those mild
And thrilling tones of tenderness,
Bless, bless thy child.

Yes, bless thy weeping child,
And o'er thine urn, religion's shrine,
Oh, give his spirit, undefiled,
To blend with thine.

The Ingenious Boy.

"Tell us a story, father, this evening, do." Mary made this request in behalf of herself and her two brothers—Henry who was twelve years old, and Andrew, who was only seven; her own age being about mid-way between theirs.

"Well' what shall it be, a made up story, or a true one?"

"Oh, a true one, if you please, we like those the best."

"But if I tell you a true story, it may not be very wonderful; not near so marvelous as something I could make up; perhaps you will not think it interesting."

"Oh, I know we shall, we always do."

"Well then, as you have chosen a true story, I will give you one that I know was all true. I was a school-master once, and twenty years ago this winter, I was teaching a large school in Michigan. As I was passing around the school room one morning, I saw a notch that had been newly cut in the desk, just before William C——. I pointed to it and asked:—

"William do you know who did that?"

"Yes sir, I did it," he very frankly replied.

"Did you not know that it was against the rules of the school to whittle the desks or the seats?"

"Yes sir."

"Don't you think the rule a good one?"

"Yes sir."

"What must be done then?"

"I suppose you must punish me, sir," he said, looking very much troubled.

Now William was about ten years old, was one of my very best scholars, a very bright, and generally obedient boy. He did not own a pocket knife, but had that morning borrowed one at home, and the temptation to try it on the new desk before him, had proved too much for him. But his frankness in confessing his fault and condeming himself, added to his general good character, made me wish, if possible, to avoid punishing him. Yet how could I avoid it without appearing partial to William? The school-house was a new one, and I was anxious to leave it in good order at the end of the term. I turned the matter over a moment in my mind, and then said to him:—

"William, I can't bear to think of punishing you, for you are one of my best boys. But what can I do? If I let you go unpunished, how can I enforce the rule? And if that rule is disregarded we shall have a sorry looking school-house when spring comes."

"I know it will be so sir," said he, looking more disconsolate.

"But is there no way that I can let you go and still save the desks?"

"I don't think there is, sir."

"You may lay aside your books and think about it for awile, and see if you cannot contrive some way, and I also, will see if cannot find one."

"I turned away and engaged in other duties for some time, and then came back to him.

"Well, William, have you thought of any plan to save the necessity of that punishment?"

"No sir, I cannot see how you can do anything else with me."

"Well, I have devised a plan which possibly may succeed. The boys are now to take their recess; and if, while you are out with them, you can induce them to pledge their word and honor and that they will not whittle the seats or desks, if you are not punished, I can let you go."

William seemed very little encouraged by this proposition. He evidently doubted whether the boys would give such a pledge. I stated the plan in presence of them all, and then gave them their recess. As I afterwords learned, William had not courage to ask anybody for the pledge, but one of the older boys gathered them all around him and made a stump speech in William's behalf. 'Boys,' said he, 'we don't any of us want to see Will whipped, and we can prevent it by just giving our word and honor that we won't whittle the school-house. Now what do we want to whittle the school-house for? I'd rather have a good smooth desk before me than one all cut up, and so had any of you. Besides, we ought to have some pride in keeping the house decent, as well as the master. In giving this pledge we only *promise* not to do what we ought not to do any way. If we don't give it, Will must be whipped, and then if we cut the desks we shall be whipped with him. For my part, I am for giving the pledge with all my heart, who votes aye?' He then put it to vote, and they every one shouted "aye."

"William came in with the cloud gone from his face, and said that the boys had all given the pledge. Others confirmed his report, so I dismissed him to his seat, and I was as glad as he at the success of the plan."

"But father," interrupted Mary, "did the boys keep their promise?"

"Yes, that they did, like real men of honor. I did not have to speak again on the subject during the whole winter, and in the spring you could not find on the desks, besides that one notch, anything worse than pin scratches."

"I guess," said Henry, "they obeyed the rule better than if you had whipped William for breaking it."

"Yes, I have no doubt they did; but what do you think made them?"

"I guess," said Mary, "It was because they thought more about the rule, and saw how good and reasonable it was."

"And I guess," said little Andrew, "that they loved you more when they found out that you didn't want to whip them."

"I think, also," said Henry, "they felt glad to have you trust them like men, as you did when you asked William to get from them a pledge on their honor."

"Yes, I suppose all these things helped them to be obedient. You know that God helps men to obey his law by making them see in the death of his Son, how important and holy the law is; how much he loves men, and how unwilling he is to punish them, since he gave his Son to die, that they might not be punished; and then when they sincerely repent, he forgives them, and treats them as his own children."

AMERICAN TRADE.

The United States, situated as they are with regard to the countries of this Continent, have hitherto enjoyed but a small portion of the actual traffic which should naturally grow out of the growing prosperity. If we take a table of the area, population and trade of all the settled countries of America, North and South, according to the most recent authorities, we have results as follows:

	Area, sq. miles.	Population.	To sq. mile.	Exports. $	Imports. $
United States	2,963,666	27,227,510	9.19	324,644,421	346,980,658
N. & C'l Amer.	3,343,399	13,452,629	4.89	74,169,671	85,512,161
West Indies	96,050	3,911,905	40.71	78,045,761	71,231,635
South America	6,767,401	19,835,633	2.93	145,219,350	132,758,227
Total	15,170,516	64,427,677	4.24	622,339,203	636,502,771

These figures give the whole extent, population, and commerce of all these countries, but the interchange is mostly with other countries than with each other. Under the colonial policy, by which the early trade of all of them was settled, the products of each were directed to the respective mother countries, whence alone they could draw supplies. As the connections with European countries were during the present century successively cut off, England was indefatigable in her exertions to obtain the best footing for trade, and to supplant other countries in the supply of goods to the emancipated colonies, hence the last fifty years has been one scene of intrigue and meddling along the whole coast, North and South. Where she could not contract or monopolize the trade, she has sought to break it up by intrigue, right of search, and other pretenses. The result is that the United States have got but a very small portion of the trade. The proportion of the whole trade of those countries which has been obtained by the United States, is seen in the following table:

IMPORTS.

	From U. States.	Elsewhere.	Total. $
N. A Colonies	32,700,478	52,811,687	85,512,165
West Indies	25,966,344	45,285,291	71,251,635
South America	13,455,417	119,302,810	132,758,227
Total	72,132,239	217,399,786	289,522,027

EXPORTS.

	To U. States.	Elsewhere.	Total. $
N. A. Colonies	18,785,801	53,664,870	74,449,671
West Indies	18,061,963	59,983,798	78,045,761
South America	27,894,126	117,325,224	145,219,350
Total	64,741,890	232,972,892	297,714,782

These figures were for the year 1855. It appears that all those countries derived from the United States—the nearest source or supply—only one-third of the imports, and they exported to the United States a less proportion of their products. Nevertheless, during the changes which have taken place in the last twenty years, this continental trade of the United States has increased, owing to the operation of the proclamation opening the West India trade, the modification of the duties, the establishment of the warehouse system, and improved treaty regulations like the reciprocity with Canada. If we compare the trade between the United States and those countries for the year 1835 with that of 1855, we have results as follows:

	1835 Imports into U. S.	1835 Exports from U. S.	1855 Imports into U. S.	1855 Exports from U. S.
North America	9,935,368	9,069,926	18,785,801	32,700,478
West Indies	11,334,356	17,057,955	18,061 963	25,976,346
South America	5.494,356	9,394.607	27,894,126	13,455,417
Total	$26,764,138	35,522,488	64,741,890	72,132,241

Thus although in the lapse of twenty years the trade of the United States with American nations has rather more than doubled, it still bears but a very small proportion to the capabilities of those countries, but it will be remarked that the largest increase by far has been in the period named with Canada; under the Reciprocity Treaty, which has largely increased the sale of Western produce. That treaty and its operation strongly indicates the advantages to be derived from similar treaties with the other nations of the continent. With the South American States the United States do barely ten per cent. of the trade, but with the West Indies the trade has undergone an immense development, under the high prices which sugar has maintained in the last few years. In 1857, the imports into the United States from the West Indies reached $35,947,089, against $25,976,344 in 1855, and $11,332,356 in 1836. This large increase was mostly from Cuba in the shape of sugar, but the returns were by no means as large. The apparent balance against the United States in 1857, with respect to the West Indies, was nearly $30,000,000, drawn for against American credits in London, while the merchandise of other countries was drawn from Europe. The United States manufacturers can compete very successfully with those of Europe, where they appear on the same footing, as in China, and there is no reason why they should not supply all that description of goods to the American population, which amonts to 37,000,000 out of the United States, and who should consume as much cotton cloth as the people of the United States, viz., equal to 800,000 bales of cotton. The operation of steam, of railroads, and telegraphs, must tend to bring in closer connection the people of this continent, and develope an immense trade in the train of United States enterprise.—*U. S. Economist.*

GOVERNMENT REVENUES.

The revenue and expenditure of the Federal Government during the last seven years show some remarkable results, taken in connection with the future course of the finances. Thus, the customs' revenue and the annual expenditure have been as follows:

	Customs' Revenue.	Expenditure.
1852	$49,155,923	36,652,080 37
1853	58,692,722	44,542,203 80
1854	65,135,837	51,108,246 62
1855	53 912,547	56,265,372 00
1856	64,341,657	60,172,401 60
1857	64,171,034	64,778,823 85
1858	41,789,621	82,256,727 00
1859	50,000,300	103,856,736 06

The aggregate for the seven years ending with 1858 are as follows:

Customs' Receipts	$397,199,351
Expenditure	395,875.854
Excess receipts	$1,323,497

These expenditures embrace the debt payments, but in addition to the customs' receipts, there have been the land revenues. The balance in the Treasury, and the amount of debt paid, was as follows:

	Cash in Treasury.	Debts outstanding.
July 1, 1851	$10,911,645	67,560,395
July 1, 1858	6,398,316	25,151,777
Decrease	4,513,329	42,408,618

This amount of debt paid the Treasury, deducted from the aggregate expenditure, as above, show that the Customs have exceeded all other expenditures in the seven years by $43,731,000. In the year 1858, however, a new debt in Treasury Notes of $23,716,300 was created, which, with the $20,000,000 already created in 1859, makes a new debt of $43,716,300, or about as much as was paid off in the previous seven years, and with the estimates of revenue and expenses, a further debt of $20,000,000 will be required for the year. The customs' revenues no doubt will increase from what they were last year, but there is little chance that they ever again will overtake the expenses. Congress has, as yet, done nothing towards supplying the great deficit which presents itself, and nothing in relation to reducing the expenses. The circumstances are such as to require prompt action, since the credit of the government requires that some clear mode of finance should be adopted that will relieve the future of its doubt. The time has arrived when, with the magnitude of expenses that the nation requires, taken in connection with the progress of manufactures and diversified interest in the country, that the customs can no longer be relied upon as a sole means of revenue. The land speculations of the past few years, aided by a flood of immigration, have greatly aided the finances, but that source of revenue will not yield much for some years. The immigration at the port of New York for the year 1858 has been only 78,589, against 183,773 in the previous year, a decline of 105,184 souls. This is an important item, and will have a great effect upon the government land revenues, as well as upon the local expenditure. The migration from the East to the West has also ceased, and a very large portion of the lands that in the last few years has been purchased of the government by speculators, is now held on sale, in competition with the government, as well by individuals as companies. The lands will not, therefore, give their usual revenue, while for similar reasons the demand for imported goods will be less, and under the sharp competition of domestic manufactures, the imported goods cannot pay so high duties as heretofore. The question of revenue, then, for the next few years depends entirely upon such an adjustment of the taxes as will encourage the largest amount of imports. Duties that are too low will diminish the revenue, and duties too high will produce the same effect. The point to be reached is, to make all descriptions of goods pay their exact revenue quota, without regard to other considerations, since the most important question that can now be discussed is the credit of the government. Notwithstanding the high credit it has heretofore enjoyed, it cannot remain a borrower, without some well digested scheme of permanent finance. The customs' will be found inadequate, and there is no recourse but to direct taxes. The question cannot be dodged or prolonged, because the ability to borrow will fail for the want of its adjustment, and the wheels of the government will cease to move. With the question of direct taxes comes that of retaining the customs "in aid," or of abandoning them altogether, and the manner of levying the direct taxes involves the political future of the federal Union, since it embraces the question of consolidation or disunion. The federal Treasury, by becoming the more extended dispenser of patronage, will carry a strong party for any scheme of raising the means, and that patronage and expense will grow with its success.—*U. S. Economist.*

FROM THE EAST.

Our latest direct advices by overland mail from New York reach to the 28th ultimo. The number of ships cleared from Domestic Atlantic ports for this market in January was thirteen, and we may add one more as likely to be dispatched before the expiration of that month. All these vessels are freighted with assorted cargoes, and although they bring a few hundred tons of Coal each, as ballast, there are none exclusively Coal laden, as was the case in September and October last. It is evident that shippers to this market are determined to task its capacity to the utmost, and if they persist in over-estimating the ability of the country to consume their goods, they certainly cannot lay it at the door of California that they have been induced to do so by misrepresentations from this side. For the last four months shipments hither have been discouraged, and we are answered by the dispatch of thirteen or fourteen cargoes in one month. Freights dull! and fourteen vessels cleared! How many would get off if freights were lively?—*Mer. Gazette, Feb. 26th.*

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO THIS PORT.

FROM NEW YORK.

AUGUST.

31—Ship Northern Chief, [illegible]

SEPTEMBER.

6—Bark Vickery, [illegible] Oct 20, lat 1 50 N lon 28 24 W.

9—Ship Anna Kimball, [illegible]; sailed 10th; at Rio Nov [illegible]; sailed again Dec 1.

14—Ship John Gilpin, Wheeler; sailed 15th.

15—Ship Old Colony, Low; spoken lat 11 20 S, long 28 W; again Nov 13, lat 10 51 S, lon 34 26.

16—Ship Edward Stanly, Nichols; sailed 19th; spoken Oct 8, 22 30 N, lon 38 30.

22—Ship Seaman's Bride, Wyman; sailed 23d.

22—Ship Gosport, Merrill; sailed Oct 1st. At Rio Nov 27th, with mainmast sprung; would require a new one.

30—Ship Carrier Dove, Montell; sailed Oct 4th.

OCTOBER.

14—Ship Alice Counce, Singer; sailed 14th.

14—Ship Argo, Ballard; sailed same day.

21—Ship Ocean Belle, Brown.

21—Ship Crest of the Wave; sailed same day.

21—Ship Intrepid; sailed 24th.

23—Ship Manitou, Honeywell; sailed 25th; spoken Nov 30, lat 4 45 S, lon 32 02.

NOVEMBER.

2—Ship Sea Nymph, Whiting.

2—Ship Alleghanian, Bickford.

3—Ship Gray Feather, Harford; touched at Pernambuco Dec 9, and sailed again same day.

3—Ship Ocean Telegraph, [illegible].

6—Ship Moonlight, Brock.

8—Ship Ivanhoe, Land; sailed [illegible]th.

10—Ship Prima Donna, Pray.

21—Ship Neptune's Favorite, Emmerton; sailed 25th.

25—Ship Walter Lord, Perkins; sailed 27th.

DECEMBER.

1—Ship Fanny S Perley, York; sailed 6th.

4—Ship Starlight, Howes; sailed 6th.

4—Ship Wanderer, Ryder.

6—Ship Comet, Todd.

10—Ship Therese, Wallace; sailed 16th.

11—Ship Nonpareil, Green.

20—Ship Andrew Jackson, Williams; sailed 23d.

21—Ship Aspasia, Green; sailed 23d.

28—Ship Storm King, Callaghan.

29—Ship Derby, Hutchinson; sailed Jan 1st.

JANUARY.

4—Bark Contest, Allen; sailed 8th.

5—Ship Hurricane, Sherman; sailed 8th.

8—Ship Russell, Cowdry.

19—Ship Sweepstakes; sld 22d.

24—Ship Lookout; sld same day.

24—Ship Northern Eagle; sld 25th.

24—Ship Challenger; sld 25th.

26—Ship Young America.

BOSTON.

AUGUST.

21—Bark Oak Hill, Folsom (for Port Townsend, W T); spoken Oct 25, lat 9 S, lon 35.

SEPTEMBER.

23—Schr Toando, Kelley (for Puget Sound).

28—Bark Kololah, Pomeroy (for Honolulu and Port Townsend).

OCTOBER.

10—Ship Winfield Scott, Crocker.

18—Ship Ella and Eliza, Lunt; spoken Nov 22, lat 36 N, lon 32 10.

19—Ship Polynesia, Morse; sailed 23d.

25—Ship Imperial, Lampson.

NOVEMBER.

2—Ship Industry, Waters; sailed 8th.

6—Ship Kingfisher, Harlow; sailed 8th.

1—Ship Fearless, Devens; sailed 14th; spoken Nov 28, lat 20 30 N, lon 37 23.

17—Ship Christopher Hall, Freeman; sailed same day.

20—Ship Herald of the Morning, Baker; sailed Nov 22.

DECEMBER.

1—Ship Midnight, Brock.

7—Ship Golden Rocket, Pendleton; sailed same day.

9—Ship Dragoon, Upton; sailed 11th; spoken Dec 14, lat 41 50 lon 67 40.

15—Ship Harry Hastings, ——; sailed same day.

17—Ship Nightingale, Peterson.

28—Ship Queen of the Seas, Crowell.

JANUARY.

15—Ship Hornet, Mitchell.

22—Ship Flying Childers.

22—Ship King Phillip.

BALTIMORE.

AUGUST.

5—Ship John Clark.

9—Ship Buena Vista, Linnell; arrived at Rio Nov 15, in distress; was discharging to repair; sld again 27th.

NOVEMBER.

3—Ship Ocean Pearl, Crowell.

PHILADELPHIA.

NOVEMBER.

29—Bark Julia Castnor, Somers.

JANUARY.

14—Ship Arab, Eldridge.

LONDON.

NOVEMBER.

8—Southern Eagle, Treadwell; sailed Nov 19.

19—Forwood, (stmr.); sailed fm Vigo Nov 29.

DECEMBER.

—Wilhelm Ludwig: sld fm Deal Dec 28.

LIVERPOOL.

SEPTEMBER.

13—Aar, Bruhn.

OCTOBER.

23—Josiah L. Hale.

DECEMBER.

4—Hebe.

4—Gleaner; sld from Holyhead Jan 1.

4—Penticost.

GLASGOW

JUNE.

10—Epulo; sailed 14th from the Clyde; put into Rio Nov 23.

DECEMBER.

6—Pudel, Von Hacht.

CARDIFF.

SEPTEMBER.

13—Elvira Andrews; spoken Nov 2, lat 16 24 S lon 35 53.

29—Sarah Park, Pendleton; spoken Nov 13 about lat 4 S lon 37.

BORDEAUX.

OCTOBER.

10—Bangkok, ——.

15—Magellan, Destremaux.

NOVEMBER.

20—Delambert, Rault.

22—Juliette, Collin.

HAMBURG.

OCTOBER.

1—Frederick VII, Ohlsen; sailed fm Cuxhaven 10th; off Good win Sands 17th.

NOVEMBER.

11—Triton, Nielsen; sailed fm Cuxhaven 20th.

CALCUTTA.

NOVEMBER.

27—Ship Kit Carson, Dillingham.

HONGKONG.

SEPTEMBER.

30—Bark Kenmenglen; put back Oct 7 and remained Dec 11.

Projected Departures for San Francisco.

BOSTON.

JAN 22.

Ship Mayflower, Chatfield.

NEW YORK.

JAN 28.

Ship Wizard, ——.
Ship Dictator.
Ship Whirlwind.
Ship Amos Lawrence, Nickerson.
Ship White Swallow.
Ship Flying Mist.
Ship Kathay.

HONGKONG.

DEC. 10.

Ship Georges, 791, Slater.
Ship Torrent, 550, Gove.
Ship Santa Claus.
Ship Frigate Bird, 865, Cope.
Ship Caribbean, 874, Winchester.
Ship Atmosphere, 1500 ——.
Bark Robert Passenger, 438, ——.

MACAO.

DEC 1.

Bark Crishna.

BORDEAUX.

JAN. 2.

Macao, Dural.

LIVERPOOL.

JAN. 15.

Greenland.

LONDON.

JAN 14.

Ophelia; Hindoo.

BANGKOK.

Ship Coquimbo.

MANILA.

NOV 22.

Ship Reindeer, with Sugar for Refinery; sailed Oct 23d and returned to port Nov 20th, having lost main and mizen in a typhoon.

MELBOURNE.

NOV 25.

Milwaukie, about 5th Dec.

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